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Poetry.

IF.

If I were a school teacher like Miss Snapp,
And she were a scholar like me,
O gracious, what lessons I'd give her to learn,
What sums in the Rule of three!
And how, if she didn't forever behave
In just the most saintly of ways,
Her ears should be slapped and her bunns locked up,
Her recess withheld for days!

If I were as clever as Laura Sharp,
And she were as stupid as I,
What thorough delight it would give me to act
As monitor, meddler, and spy,
And how I should tattle of all that she did,
In Laura's contemptible style,
And smile, when she blundered in spelling French,
That horrid, unmerciful smile!

If I were a beauty like Rosa Bell,
And she were a fright like myself,
What saucy remarks I should constantly make
To vex her,—the proud little elf!
What fun I should poke at her freckles, her nose
Her elbows, her knuckles, her hair,
And all with that delicate titter of hers,
That stingingly lady-like air!

But then I am merely supposing, of course,
Impossible things. Who can tell
What truly would happen if truly I were
Miss Snapp, Laura Sharp, Rosa Bell?
Perhaps I should pity (revenge is so mean!)
And help them and love them, all three,
And do unto others as I myself should
That others should do unto me!

Selected Story.

The Magnificent.

In the ancient Roman city of Bath, about the end of the last century, while it still retained much of the fashion and celebrity it had reached in the days of Beau Nash, the frequenters of the Pump-room and the Balls were divided into two rival factions, and long and fierce were their quarrels over the topic of dissension. This was neither more nor less than the not inappropriate one of the merits of two rival doctors, who divided between them the smiles and guineas of the elite of Bath. Dr. Heathcote, the senior of the two, long ruled over the internal economy of the upper class of patients with undisputed sway. He was a handsome, dapper, dignified, well-dressed and well-spoken little gentleman, with undeniable manners, silk stockings and shirt frill. Among the dowagers his word was law. At whist or piquet he was an oracle, and not unfrequently the younger ladies would confide to his safe ear and kindly counsels maladies of the heart. If he did bow a little low to a baronet, and still lower to a coronet, it was his only foible; and as this was part of his professional manner, it was pardonable and not unpopular.

The reign of this Æsculapian potentate was at last rudely disturbed by the arrival of a pretender to the Throne. Where Dr. Lenoir came from, who he was, or where he had previously practiced, no one knew, or, to tell the truth, had ever ventured to ask. He was a man of immense frame, over six feet in height, with a large head, black eyes, and a good-tempered, sanguine complexion. He had commenced his Bath career by becoming the tenant of a large house on the outskirts of the town, which rumor said was used as a lunatic asylum. But he made his appearance in the Pump-room and the evening recreations, and, as he proved to be a man of wit and information, soon became a favorite with the lounging society of the place. Even in his most familiar moods, however, he had something formidable about him. No coxcomb ventured to ask him questions, and he assumed a quiet superiority which was only not galling because it was so thoroughly good-tempered.

With his patients he was exactly the reverse of the reigning sovereign. He was gruff to the great, kindly to the poor, to children gentle as a woman. Rules of practice he set entirely at defiance, and was said by his enemies to toss up for each case whether he could kill or cure. Cure, however, he did many cases apparently hopeless, and by devoting much care and soothing the suffering he could not cure, and making the approaches of death less agonizing, he earned the gratitude of surviving relatives. Such were the rivals, for whom the card tables of Bath waged war.

The rivals themselves were sworn brothers. Dr. Heathcote at first was scornful, and then was testy; but he could not resist the spell which Dr. Lenoir seemed to wield; and although at consultation and on professional visits he wore his dignified sneer with due propriety, many a hand at piquet did he hold with his brother physician, and when none was by to see or hear, would make his old consulting-room ring with laughter at the exuberant humor of his companion. Lenoir, on the other hand, bowed in public, with the modesty of a younger man, to the more mature practitioner, and assumed his place with so much kind-hearted deference that the other was entirely disarmed. But a kind of undefined pomp followed his footsteps. In the Pump-room and at the balls he had a chosen place which no one ever usurped; and he went by the name of "Doctor Magnificus," which, contracted by the unlearned into *The Magnificent*, was his ordinary title.

Dr. Lenoir had been about three years at Bath, when the events happened of which I am about to speak. Little more was known of him then, than when he first arrived. It was known he was unmarried; but he was plainly not a marrying man. He flirted in his good-humored way with all the pretty girls, but it was evidently flirtation of society, not of the heart. It was also certain, by his style of living, that he was in easy circumstances, and that he had resources other than his profession. The only instance in which he ever unbent from his superb demeanor, was when in company with Mrs. DeGrey, an exceedingly beautiful and attractive woman, who, with her husband and two young children, had lived for more than a year at Bath. Dr. Lenoir plainly admired her very much.

Colonel DeGrey was a good-looking man, with a military air, and manners which bespoke knowledge of the world. He was not a favorite, for his demeanor was reserved to the crowd, although when at his ease he could converse with animation, and was well read and well traveled. But his wife was all that was charming. Lively, spirited, kindly, and thoroughly true, without a dash of self-conceit, or a thought of evil; ready in repartee, sparkling in small talk, but with an ever open heart and hand for real sorrow, she was the [illegible] of all who knew her; and very honestly distressed were the Pump-room gossips when they heard that Mrs. DeGrey was seriously ill.

Colonel DeGrey affected Lenoir's society much; for his powers of conversation were remarkable, and they had many tastes in common. But when his wife was taken ill he sent for Dr. Heathcote, to the amusement of the Bath scandal-mongers, who set it down to a slight infusion of jealousy. Now and then, as Lenoir stood leaning like a Hercules against his accustomed pillar, some wag, who thought himself privileged, launched a shaft at him with this barb to it: but Lenoir, without the slightest discomposure, or even alluding to the gibe, shot back some sarcastic remark on his assailant, which made him tingle to the tips of his fingers. But he inquired with real solicitude of Dr. Heathcote as to his patient's health.

"To tell you the truth, my dear fellow," said Heathcote one day, "I wish thy would call you in. Of course you know I cannot ask for a consultation with a junior; but I wish they would pay me off, and take you. I am fairly puzzled; and all the medicines I have given her seem to make her worse."

"No wonder," said Lenoir; "but, doctor, it would be a pity that harm should come to that poor creature because we make up our pills differently. If you make an excuse to let me attend for a day or two, I will tell you, to the best of my judgment, what I think of the case."

So Dr. Heathcote made his excuse, and Dr. Lenoir was called in. And the Pump-room scandal-mongers talked more than ever.

Col. DeGrey lived in a handsome villa close to the town; and thither Dr. Lenoir proceeded. The Colonel received him at the door, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"My poor wife is very ill, I fear, and I am sure you will do your best to bring her through."

Lenoir answered this appeal with a grunt, and walked straight into the dining-room, and looked out at the window.

"I suppose Dr. Heathcote has told you the symptoms—that she never can take her food?"

"He has told me nothing. If he had I should not have believed him. I don't want to know anything about symptoms. Can I see her?"

"Certainly. She is rather better today, and very anxious to see you. You will find her in the drawing-room."

Lenoir went up stairs and entered the drawing-room, the Colonel simply announcing him, and then leaving the room.

Whatever he thought of the wasting ravages which a month had made on that lovely face, he said nothing on that subject, but put his questions more disagreeably than usual.

"You are not to be so cross, Dr. Lenoir; Dr. Heathcote was never cross," she said, with a wan smile lighting up her faded cheek.

Lenoir flushed for an instant, and then replied, "Cross—yes, I'm always cross with people like you. It's good for them."

As if she had not heard what he said, she again addressed him.

"Am I very ill, doctor?"

"Nothing but fancy and temper the matter with you. Why do you mope up here?"

"I cannot go out. You cannot tell how weak, and oh! how sick I am. O, Dr. Lenoir! can you not cure me? If you can't, I shall die, and leave dear Fred. and my poor little children." And the poor woman burst into a paroxysm of tears.

Lenoir sat until the storm had burst, and had spent its force; but tears stood in his own impassive eyes, and his voice trembled in spite of himself when he spoke to her.

"Cure you? Of course I shall, if you don't give way to such folly; and when you are cured you will say you got well of yourself."

"Do you really mean it?" she said, faintly.

Dropping his gruff style, he said in a softer tone, "I think I can cure you." And with those words he left her, and rejoined the Colonel in the dining-room, and straightway again looked out at the window.

"Quite a common case," he said, as if to himself; "have seen it a hundred times; must have a nurse."

"A nurse!" said Col. DeGrey. "What do you think of my wife? What is her illness?"

"A very common complaint, Colonel," said the doctor, "although I have not often met with it in this country. But she must have a nurse who understands sudorifics, and with your leave I will send one."

And without waiting to know whether the Colonel wished to have a nurse or not, the doctor stalked out of the house.

If any one had seen the doctor's expression of countenance as he strode down to the gate, he would not have liked it. Was it wrath, or malignity, or cunning? It was a very unlovable expression, and not like the doctor's usual face.

Within two hours the nurse arrived; a tall, gaunt French woman, with a resolute set of features, who understood and could speak English when she chose, but not otherwise.

She brought with her a small phial of medicine, which she explained to Mrs. DeGrey was to be taken every hour during the night, and the effects of which required to be carefully watched. She seemed to consider this her peculiar charge for on Col. DeGrey taking out the stopper to smell it, she snatched it away, with a pettish French exclamation, and without much reverence.

A fortnight passed over. Dr. Lenoir came every day. He prescribed nothing but this nightly potion, which was gradually discontinued; and Mrs. DeGray began to rally, her appetite returned, and she was apparently getting well. The Colonel was greatly relieved, and was profuse in his thanks.

People began to say that there was no necessity for the doctor visiting quite so often. But the Colonel did not seem to think so, for the doctor dined with him almost every other day. To Dr. Heathcote's inquiries, Lenoir only said, to his great wrath, that there never had been anything the matter with her but his medicines.

One evening, as the Colonel and he were sitting at their wine after dinner, the former said, "When do you think Mrs. DeGrey will be able to travel? I think a change of air would do her good; and I began to fear Bath does not agree with her."

"Soon, I should think," said Lenoir; "and as she is so much better, I propose to be absent for a day or two, as I have business in the country. So, if you think I can be spared, I shall go to-morrow. But don't change her regimen in my absence, nor give her any of old Heathcote's potions. They are all very well in their way, but she has done better without them."

The Colonel laughed and gave his word to eschew the established order of things; and the next morning the doctor left.

Four days passed away, and on the fifth Lenoir again appeared at Prospect Villa.

Col DeGrey was at home, and appeared dejected. "Things have not been so well," he said. "Your patient has had a relapse of her sickness; and something has happened which troubles both her and me."

"What is the matter?" said the Magnificent.

"Well, I don't like to inspire suspicions, but I fear that nurse drinks."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because Mrs. DeGrey tells me that she saw her conceal a bottle in her pocket. The woman thought she was asleep, and on her moving concealed it hurriedly."

"Have you observed any other symptoms of drinking?" said Lenoir.

"No, I cannot say I have, excepting that her manner is very abrupt and rude."

"I shall probe this to the bottom, you may depend on it," replied the doctor; "and I shall examine her about it at my own house to-night. Meanwhile say nothing more while she is here."

He saw his patient, and found she had decidedly relapsed and was greatly depressed. His visit had little effect in reviving her spirits, and again, as he walked from the house, the evil shadow came across his face.

The same day brought a letter by post for Col. DeGrey, desiring his immediate attendance in London on urgent business; and he started the same night by the mail. Next morning the Magnificent paid the lady a visit. She seemed greatly excited.

"Doctor," she said, "you must take that woman away; she is a drunkard and a thief."

"She may, perhaps," the doctor replied, "take a drop of brandy now and then. But remember what fatigue she has undergone in sitting up with you."

"Well, but, doctor," said Mrs. DeGrey, "she is a thief. I saw her yesterday put my soup into a bottle and hide it in her pocket. She did not know I saw her."

The face of the Magnificent for a moment exhibited great agitation. "If this is true," he said, "I will take her away, and send you another on whom I can depend. The Colonel spoke of fresh air for you; do you think you are strong enough to travel? He gave me some directions about that."

"I don't think I could. He surely did not mean me to go before he came back."

"He left you entirely in my hands, and I must take you well, as I said I would."

"Not before he comes back, at any rate, doctor."

"Very well," said he, resuming his gruff manner. "People always know better than their doctors. Good-bye; I shall see you to-morrow."

The next day, in the Pump room—"She is off, I assure you," said Mr. Henshaw, a dyspeptic barrister, with the tongue of a viper; "she was gone this morning, and so was her nurse, and no one knows where, excepting that the Magnificent is gone also."

"Who told you? How do you know?" asked half a dozen tongues at once.

"I shall not give up my authority, I can assure you; but if you step out to Prospect Villa, you will find it to be true."

"I don't believe a word of it," said Sir Bernard Brand, a stout support of Lenoir, who had cured him by making him drink lemonade instead of port; "I don't believe a word of it. It's some of that humbug Heathcote's nonsense."

But when the whist tables were set for the evening, behold the tale was true, and the universal community of Bath were ringing with it! But to the still greater astonishment of every one, there was the Magnificent, looking more magnificent than ever, seated in his accustomed place, and glancing benignly from under his swarthy eye-brows.

"Magnificent," said Henshaw, "have you heard what people are saying?"

"Yes, Henry, I have heard it."

"Well, what is the story?"

"They say you are not to have that place in the Customs, because you can't keep a secret."

Henshaw's face grew livid, for the place in the Customs was life or death to him, although he thought no one knew of it. He plucked up courage, however, and retorted: "They want to know what you have done with Mrs. DeGrey."

"I believe Mrs. DeGrey has gone to the country for her health. Of course, Col. DeGrey is the best authority on that subject."

"Lenoir, I doubt you are a villain," said a voice behind him; and, turning round, he saw Dr. Heathcote. "I have just seen the Colonel and he is raging at the disappearance of his wife. He says she went away last night, and no one knows where. He was on his way to your house when I met him."

"Dr. Heathcote, you jog-trot practitioners judge by the most superficial symptoms," said Lenoir, in the loftiest tone. "I shall see the Colonel if he has returned, and to-morrow I shall take occasion to request an explanation of the epithets which you have used, and the impertinent suggestions of the little lawyer."

"Meantime, with your leave, I shall finish my rubber."

But the party broke up and declined to finish the rubber, and the Magnificent took his hat and walked slowly from the room. His faction retired home in great discomfiture.

Meanwhile Col. DeGrey, in the greatest perturbation, having found his wife gone on his return, and no trace of her, went on to the house of Dr. Lenoir. It was a large, gloomy mansion, with high walls, and surrounded by trees; a dim, glimmering light shone over the doorway. The Colonel's knock was not answered at once, and he thought he heard a window open and shut. At last the door was opened by a thick-set, powerful man with one eye.

"Is Dr. Lenoir at home?" said the Colonel.

"Yes, sir," said the man, "be kind enough to walk in."

Colonel DeGrey entered and followed the man upstairs. He thought he heard the outer door locked as he went up.

He was ushered into a strange-looking room, with very little furniture, and a window at the roof so high as to be beyond reach. The moment he was in the room the door was violently shut and locked, and he was left in absolute darkness.

He rushed to the door, raged and stormed, bellowed at the top of his voice, but no answer was returned. Half an hour had elapsed, and at last a trap in the ceiling opened, and a light appeared through it.

"The master be coom!" said a voice.

"You scoundrel, you and your master shall pay for this!"

"The master be coom. Wilt go quoitly?"

Another volley of wrath was about to escape from his lips, when he bethought him that his better plan would be at least to feign submission.

"I shall be glad to tell your master what a blackguard he is. I shall do that quietly enough."

On this assurance the trap was closed; and in a few minutes the same one-eyed man, with a companion of equal strength opened the door and invited the Colonel to emerge.

He saw at once that he would have no chance in a struggle, and determined to see the matter out, resolving to use violence if he could not otherwise escape.

Passing through a narrow winding passage, a door opened, and he was ushered into a well-furnished sitting room, and there, seated in an easy chair, was the imperturbable Magnificent.

The door was closed behind him, and looking round, he could not have told where it was.

Lenoir motioned to him to sit down; but giving no heed to the invitation, he exclaimed—

"What is the meaning of this infamous conduct? Where am I?"

"In a mad-house," said the doctor, composedly.

"And on what pretense have you decoyed me here, you scoundrel, and where is my wife?"

"Don't you think," rejoined the Magnificent, in the same tone, "that should your wife die, you had better be mad for a little?"

"What on earth do you mean?" said the Colonel. But his face blanched, and he sank into a seat.

"Col. DeGrey, I knew you a long time ago. Do you remember Dr. Geronimo Spiretti at Padua?"

"Gracious God!" said the Colonel.

"I was his assistant when you studied poison under him. I was a lad of sixteen, but you have not changed. Now you know all."

The wretched man for a moment nearly fainted. He tried to speak, but could make no articulate sound.

"Don't glance at the poker. Killing me would be your own death. Listen: I knew you from the first, and I mistrusted you from the first, and but for the sweet woman who is linked to you and who still trusts you, you should have met the doom you deserve, as far as I am concerned. But to expose you would kill her.

I was certain, from Dr. Heathcote's account, how the matter stood. I knew you would discontinue your doses while I was there. You thought that was the cause of the recovery, and did not think of Spiretti's antidote.

I knew the attempt would begin when I was absent. The nurse brought me the poisoned soup. I have had it analyzed in my presence by two careful chemists, and the analysis and the subject of it are so bestowed——Drop that!" he thundered, and dealt DeGrey such a blow on the arm as nearly fractured it. He had attempted to seize the poker. The pain of the blow was intense for a moment, but Lenoir gave him a glass of brandy, and proceeded:

"Your wife is where none of Spiretti's recipes will reach her. She believes you have sent her there, and is content. You will now write two letters before you leave the room. One to tell your wife that you are obliged to go abroad for two months, and requesting her to remain where she is until your return; the other to request me to attend her during her absence at her new residence.

I shall send the two children to her. At the end of two months, unless the last dose was too strong for her shattered system, she will be quite well, and you may rejoin her. Until that time you had better be—absent.

One word more. You now know that the Insurance Company, in which you had that policy on your wife's life, has failed. Perhaps you do not know that Mrs. DeGrey has succeeded to an annuity of £300 a year from an old friend of her family.

"You stay here for a week, then go quietly to Paris; but, mark! if your wife die in any circumstances of mystery, whether I am alive or dead, retribution will hunt you to the ends of the earth."

"But Virginie—the nurse?" stammered the self-convicted wretch.

"Virginie knows nothing excepting that she did what she was told. She has done stranger things than that without ever asking for reasons. She will never open her lips on the subject. You are perfectly secure, for the chemists had no idea on what their experiments were made."

Next day the Magnificent was in his place in the Pump-room as usual.

Men looked shy at him, and women looked sly. He was as cool and lofty as ever.

He waited until the room was full, and then, taking an opportunity when Heathcote and Henshaw were close to him, he called out, "Mr. Henshaw."

He took no notice. He repeated his call with the same effect. Lenoir took two strides toward him, and, lifting him by his shoulders, placed him with his back to the pillar, and then said:

"You presumed yesterday to make remarks disparaging to a lady. You will be kind enough now to retract them, or I promise to kick you from one end of this room to the other."

Pale and affrighted was the little lawyer; but Dr. Heathcote interposed:

"Dr. Lenoir, this must not be; I was the accuser yesterday, and you must not deal with me."

"True, my dear Heathcote, but I mean to deal with each after their kind. You are a gentleman and a man of honor, and as such I intend to treat you. Read that."

Dr. Heathcote read to his intense astonishment the following note:

BATH, Aug 12, 179-.

MY DEAR LENOIR: As I am obliged to go to the Continent for two months, I hope you will allow me to leave Mrs. DeGrey under your charge, should she at her present residence require your advice.

Yours, very truly, F. DEGREY.

"Read it out, doctor," said Lenoir, and the bewildered man obeyed.

"Now, you slanderous little toad, eat up your calumnies on the spot!" said Lenoir to the lawyer.

"I am sure I meant nothing," said he; "I will make you repent these words."

"Eat them up, I say, for the last time!" And terribly he looked down upon Henshaw.

The latter quailed. "I admit," he said, "they have turned out not to be true."

"And ought not to have been spoken."

"Go then, and be warded."

"You will hear from me to-morrow, however, for all this."

"I think not," said Lenoir, when he had gone. And he did not; for the purveyor of scandal thought better of it, and transferred his attention to Scarborough.

"And now, Dr. Heathcote, I presume you retract that epithet which you used yesterday. I admit appearances were against me; but a true physician distrusts appearances."

"I forgive the banter, and cheerfully retract the expression; but after what the Colonel said, hang me, doctor, if I know what to make of it."

"I never supposed you did," said Lenoir; and the Magnificent reigned in Bath for many years afterward.

The gaps in the story you may fill up as suits you best. Lenoir, in his trip to London, had consulted his solicitor, who told the story to my late master. The cautious London lawyer told Lenoir he might be hanged for compounding felony; and Lenoir told him he might be hanged for his advice. The annuity was, the solicitor believed, provided by Lenoir himself; and the surmise was, either that he was in love with the lady, or that he knew more of her history than he chose to explain—or probably both. The Colonel and Mrs. DeGrey never visited Bath again; but the annuity was paid for many years afterward, the Colonel, probably, being as anxious to keep his wife alive as he had been to destroy her; and she, poor thing, with the constancy and credulity of woman, rejoicing in her inmost soul at the increased tenderness of her husband.

Miscellany.

MAN AND WIFE.

Marriage of Prince de Lynar and Miss May Parsons.

From the Columbus (O.) Journal, 17th inst.

It is possible for a lady to be ready in time. The matter is settled. We speak now of the audience assembled anywhere along from breakfast time to half past twelve at Trinity Church yesterday morning. There was enough waiting outside the doors as early as 10 o'clock to make a good sized sewing society.

Before the doors were opened a detachment of police made their appearance, and quietly stationed themselves in the neighborhood of the entrance—one taking his place in the doorway.

The organ loft was only partially filled, and the south gallery was not opened at all. The north gallery was crowded, as it was "one of the best places to see the bride" in the church. By 12 o'clock the church was entirely filled with a gay and chatty audience—a share of which was made up of school girls on their way home, with their school books in their arms or satchels. The beauty and the fashion of the city were there, of course, enough of it to drive an impressible man raving distracted with delight. For Columbus has more beautiful women than any city of its size in the universe. Which the same we are free to maintain.

The shade of apprehension which clouded lovely brows for fear "those women" would get all the seats, left as soon as it was discovered that there were seats for all; and the lovely forms settled back with a little graceful tumbling of millinery, like plump pheasants toying with their own plumage; and a pheasant-like hum of pleasant voices filled the church.

As the hour approached which was mentioned in the cards of invitation, symptoms of what the reporters designate as "sensation" became apparent, as the door opened for each fresh arrival.

By the way, Glux says that it would be an unpardonable oversight not to give a copy of the cards in a report of the wedding, and we will occupy the leisure of waiting (metaphorically) by copying them.

CARD OF INVITATION.
Trinity Church,
Tuesday, May Sixteenth,
At 9½ o'clock.

ACCOMPANYING CARDS.
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Parsons.
Le Prince de Lynar.
Miss Mary Parsons.

After several false starts, the audience were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the entrance of the venerable Bishop McIlvaine and Rev. Colin Tate in their robes. They took their places inside the chancel and waited. The Bishop occupied his leisure with a copy of the prayer book, which he studied assiduously.

Finally the ushers threw open the folding doors of the centre aisle, and the audience settled down to work. False alarm again, although there was a crumb of satisfaction in the fact that this was the advance guard of the bridal party—Miss Parsons, Miss Jennie Parsons and two younger sisters.

Finally the "supreme moment" came. The folding doors were once more thrown open by the ushers, the organ pealed, and the bridal party entered in the following order: The Prince de Lynar, smiling brightly, accompanied by his friends from the Prussian Legation at Washington. Following these, the bride on her father's arm, and the bride's mother on the arm of Mr. Gustavus Swan Parsons, the only son. They were joined by that part of the family already present, and the persons we have mentioned then all took their places about the chancel, the bride in the left center facing the bishop, who advanced a few paces, the Prince on the bride's right, the family of the bride ranging in a semicircle a little to her rear, and the Prince's friends, with Mr. Gus. Parsons, supporting him in echelon. The ceremony proceeded quietly and without ostentation, in ample form according to the prescribed mode of the Episcopal Church, of which church both parties are members. The Prince repeated his part of the ceremony in a firm, distinct, rather harsh tone of voice with strong German accent; the bride spoke in a tremulous but clear and very sweet voice. Mr. Parsons, of course, gave away the bride. The ceremony was soon over, and the party left the church to the music of the inevitable *Wedding March* from Midsummer Night's Dream—the Prince with his bride on his arm.

A more utterly lovely vision of beauty than the bride certainly never was seen among mortals. She is a light brunette of the most lovely type, with a slight, graceful figure, and queenly bearing. Rather under medium, with the appearance of commanding height.

COSTUMES.

BRIDE—Heavy white corded silk, train of moderate length, long overskirt, looped with a profusion of orange blossoms, corsage cut square, illusion trimmings, long tulle veil, worn over the face, and well down over the skirt of the dress fastened over with orange blossoms. Necklace of diamonds and pearls.

MRS. PARSONS—Lavender silk, trimmed, black lace trimmings, black lace shawl and bonnet, with lavender trimmings.

Miss Parsons—White silk dress, square corsage, trained, white over dress and white bonnet, with black trimming and pink roses.

Mis Jennie Parsons—Elegant blue corded silk, with train, overskirt trimmed with another shade of blue. The dress was cut square in the corsage. Blue bonnet, same shade as the dress.

The little girls dressed uniformly in pale blue, with sailor hats, trimmed with same shade.

The Prince was in ordinary full dress, with some decoration suspended from the neck, which we did not observe closely enough to describe. He wore a profusion of rings.

[From the Ohio Statesman, May 17th.]

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Alexander von Lynar is about forty-two years of age; he is above the medium height; has dark hair and moustache, and quite a dark complexion. Experts pronounce him decidedly handsome, but he is at least good-looking. The Lynar family is not Prussian; Guerrini, an Italian military adventurer, was the founder. In 1564, Guerrini, by permission from Cosmo de Medici, assumed the arms and name of the extinct family of Linari, near Faenza, and went into service under the French Crown. His subsequent adoption of the Lutheran faith made a surrender of his French offices necessary, whereupon he crossed the Rhine and married a German lady of fortune. One of his descendants, during the last century, purchased the lordships of Drehna in Lusace and Bromdeis in Bohemia. The latter property was alienated, but the first mentioned remains in the hands of the Lynars, if transmitted histories are correct. In 1306, Kaiser Franz decorated the head of the house with the title of Prince, just before the upheaval of the German empire. The present Prince, a lineal descendant, was in the Prussian diplomatic service before the late war; after the commencement of hostilities, he was actively engaged with the military, and was decorated with the iron-cross; and we now see it stated that on the settlement of affairs in Paris he will go to that city as First Secretary of the Prussian Legation, a position which is his by right of legitimate diplomatic promotion.

LOCAL BIOGRAPHICAL.

Miss May Parsons (now the Princess von Lynar) is twenty-two years old, and her beauty has been a subject of remark at home as well as in her extended travels abroad. She is of petite figure, and has blue eyes and hair somewhat light; but is neither blonde nor brunette. She has acquired a finished education and many accomplishments, and graced the high circles of society in which she moved while abroad, whither she went, in company with others of the family, on account of delicate health. Her father's father was an esteemed citizen of Columbus, whose large fortune enriched Geo. M. Parsons, her father. Her maternal grandfather was Judge Gustavus Swan, for a number of years President of the State Bank of Ohio; his large estate was left to two daughters (one being Mrs. Parsons), his son having been lost on the ill-fated vessel Lexington, just as he was starting on a short voyage. The aggregate of all these fortunes, under natural increase in value and intelligent business management, have doubled over and over; so that the Princess has not only beauty, education and accomplishments to recommend her, but stands firmly on a rock of material wealth. Her father's fortune has been variously estimated by cotemporaries in hundreds of thousands and even millions, and Madam Rumor places the marriage portion at amounts varying from $50,000 to $150,000; but as this is none of the public business, it will be sufficient to say that the dowry is princely.

THE ACQUAINTANCE BEGUN.

Prince Von Lynar spent much of his life in Paris, previous to the war, as an attache of the Prussian Embassy, and it was at the court of Napoleon that Miss Parsons was first presented to him about two years ago. The Prince is well educated in the German language, and speaks French quite well. His knowledge of English is exceedingly limited, and the courtship was conducted in the French language, in which the lady is quite proficient. We are not inclined to doubt the authenticity of the information that the engagement was in strict accordance with the romance of love, and that through the Prince's rising fortunes since the engagement he has never once hesitated in faithfulness to his American betrothed; and we also hear that before the ceremony the Prince settled $60,000 on his fiance.

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Dr. Sternburg, of Fort Harker, Kansas, finds the "Great American Desert" of the old geographers admirably adapted to stock raising and dairy enterprise. He keeps 130 head of cattle, and milks 30 cows, from which, last summer, he marketed 3,000 pounds of butter at 50 cents per pound. The stock finds ample subsistance from natural grasses, except about three weeks in the year, during which the snow covers the ground. He prefers improved breeds of cattle to the Texan or native stock, and insists upon commencing with good cows, which should be fully supplied with good water and salt, and milked regularly every day. The milk should be churned every day, the butter thoroughly worked and the Dairy kept perfectly clean.

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A notorious ruffian, John Bishop, commonly known as "Devil Jack," was recently seized by a mob in Arizona, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. He succeeded, however, in escaping from Judge Lynch, but was found two days after hanging to the limb of a tree, with an ill-spelled scrap of paper on the trunk, to the effect that, as he knew he could not live long in the territory, he had determined by suicide to cheat his enemies of the satisfaction of "cooking his goose" for him. He is said to have killed nine or ten men, but his chief offence out there was, that he would not let other people's horses alone.

Robespierre.

A small, mean-looking man, weak limbs, always palpitating with a nervous shiver, and a timid, irresolute gait. His dress is faultlessly neat and precise. Head powdered, not a single hair awry. Bright blue coat, buttoned tightly at the hips, but open at the chest to display the spotless white waist-coat; yellow breeches, white stockings, shoes and buckles. This costume is never varied, except that the shoes are sometimes exchanged for top-boots. The face is sharp and peaky; the forehead projects over the temples, and is compressed at each side like that of a wild beast; eyes blue, deeply sunken, with heavy lids, and a latent savage sparkle; nose small, straight, expanded at the nostrils; mouth large; lips thin and pallid, and compressed at the corners; chin small and pointed; complexion yellow, livid, cadaverous. Habitual expression grave, with a half sweet, half-sinister smile. Every muscle of the face working with a ceaseless twitch. Over the whole a terrible expression of concentrated purpose. When he speaks his gestures are awkward, his fingers work nervously; his voice is shrill and discordant; when agitated by rage or exultation it sounds like the scream of a hyena.

After leaving college, Robespierre became a student of jurisprudence. His studies completed, he returned to Arras. His old friend, the Bishop, procured him an appointment in the Criminal Court.—He now distinguished himself as a strenuous advocate for the abolition of capital punishment; and not long after he had accepted the membership, being compelled, in virtue of his office, to condemn a criminal to death, he was so painfully affected that, rather than again undergo the same infliction, he chose to resign his office. Does not this read like the wildest fable? It was no hypocrisy; for what could he gain by it? Only the displeasure of his patrons. No; the nature of the man was utterly devoid of physical courage; and all such natures instinctively shrink from blood, which is, in their minds, inextricably associated with violence—with that physical contention for which their nerves unfit them. I have said they instinctively shrink from blood; yes, until they taste it; then their appetite grows insatiable for it.

Even as late as 1791, we find him hotly maintaining his old war against capital punishment. On the occasion of a motion of Lepelletier Pargeau for its abolition, he uttered these remarkable words: "In the eyes of justice and mercy these death scenes, which are got up with so much solemnity, are nothing less than base assassinations, solemn crimes, committed, not by individuals, but by nations, and of which every individual must bear the responsibility. * * To take away from man the possibility of expiating his misdeeds by repentence or by acts of virtue, is, in my eyes, the most horrible refinement of cruelty!"

Listen to these passages from the very speech in which he was urging upon the Assembly the death of the King: "For myself, I abhor the death penalty; * * but a dethroned king in the heart of a republic not yet cemented, * * neither prison nor exile can give him a harmless existence. I regret to pronounce the fatal truth, Louis must perish, because our country must live. * * I vote for death."

The mind of this man had passed through many phases since he resigned his office at Arras on a similar question. His was a sluggish mind—its qualities developing slowly, and each quality required a seperate stimulant to become active. He felt but little of ambition then, for he beheld no great object within his reach; and remember, he possessed no daring, no talent for the impracticable; but little of envy, for his associations were mediocre. Egotism must have always been prominent, but it was the egotism of ideas, the worship of an ideal standard of lofty principles which he had created within, the worship of self in the abstract. But now, in the year 1791, the supreme greatness was within his grasp; he might become the founder of the republic of his dreams, establish the idolized principles of Rousseau, be the creator of a new order of things, the great philanthropist of all ages. He had been brought into collision with every phase of greatness—greatness of soul, of intellect, and of station: conscious inferiority humiliated him, and in such a mind envy grew in proportion to humiliation. The growth of egotism was a natural sequence to that of the other passions. Although still a believer in the principle of the abolition of capital punishment—for this strange being never forsook a principle once formed—that principle was dwarfed into insignificance beside the mightier ones that now burned within his mind, filling him with a wild fanaticism, fixing his eye afar off upon the future, blinding him to the present, hurrying him on with the resistless fury of a demoniac. Sweep away King, sweep away Queen, nobles, every enemy, every rival of Maximilian Robespierre! Let every stone of Paris stream with blood; pile up corpses until they crimson the face of heaven; decimate the world so that the great Ego may triumph. Then for the millenium, the reign of peace, equality, liberty, fraternity, eternal love and good-fellowship—no more hunger, no more crime, no more blood-spilling!

But this gigantic programme grew in his mind only by degrees. The cowardice of his nature would have shrunk appalled, even on the very eve of its realization, at the vision of the Reign of Terror.—With the shortsightedness of all great criminals, he thought he could stay his hand at any moment. The King removed, the nobles swept away, and the bloody work was done. How small a sacrifice for so grand an end! But it was the old fable of the Hydra, in this case multiplied a hundred fold; for every head cut off, two sprang up in its place, which doubled and quadrupled until the victims had to be condemned in batches of fifty and sixty at a time, until canals of blood ran through the streets, until he was heard to cry in his solitude, "Nothing but blood—how much more—when will it end?" But it was not the cry of humanity—of that he possessed not a particle; human suffering touched him not at all—to that he was utterly callous. Amid all the frightful butchery he lived through, he never once raised his voice to save one human life. There is an anecdote told of him which will better exemplify his nature than pages of description.

A friend with whom he was most intimate, and who was sincerely attached to him, begged him to save the life of a certain prisoner who was ordered for execution. "At what hour is he to suffer?" asked Robespierre. "At eight," was the reply. "I would most willingly oblige you, but I never rise till nine. It is impossible," answered the despot. The man was marble.—*Tinsley's* [illegible]

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY MAY 18, 1871.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Democracy for a long time had a standing boast that it was the "permanent party of the Republic," and there was some ground on which to base the conceit. It was conceded by them that the party might be occasionally—once in a generation, perhaps—defeated in a national election, but that the party would even then be a strong force in the government, and after a four years vacation would take the reins of the government again, all the wiser and stronger for the recreation it had enjoyed. This was not only believed by the Democrats, but many of opposite political faith have had great faith in the assumption that, taking the years together, the Democratic party, was the strong and controlling party of the country, and that in it political position and promotion was more certainly to be secured than in any other, and that commercial or local interests would best secure protection and assistance through an alliance with that school of politics. Hence the self-seeking and unprincipled have been more prone to ally themselves with it, than with any other political organization, and from this assumption of popular strength much of the power of the party has proceeded. Even now after the Republican party has ruled the country for many years, this pretension is made the basis of an expectation that the Republican party must soon be dissolved, and the invincible Democratic party have everything its own way for many years to come.

But in making up this judgment, those who have adopted it have overlooked several important considerations. The first of these is the fact that for many years the Democracy held power only through divisions existing among its opponents. By making itself the vassal of the slaveholding aristocracy it kept itself strong in the South, and kept the opposition in the North divided. By loud professions of love for the "Federal Union" it deceived many in the North as to the real and ultimate designs of the slave aristocracy to divide the Union. The fallacy and hypocrisy of this love for the Union was effectually dispelled by the rebellion, and never again will that party be able to divide the people of the stronger States of the Union as they did before the war.

But another difficulty was experienced by the opponents of the Democracy. No Whig or Republican Administration, with the exception of Mr. LINCOLN's first term, was allowed a fair chance to develop or establish a policy expressing the true convictions of the party. The results expected from General HARRISON's election were cut off by JOHN TYLER's treachery. His veto neutralized the efforts of the Whig Congress to establish a Reform party. But for his treachery the election of a Democratic President would have been impossible. Limited as was the power of a Whig Congress, manufactures and commerce revived under the tariff of 1842, and until checked by the tariff of 1846, the country was filled with the impulse of a new business life. The success of TAYLOR in 1848 was also neutralized by his death and the overcoming of the easy virtue of MILLARD FILLMORE to the policy of the Southern Democracy. His weakness, of course, made the election of a Democratic successor a certainty. Mr. LINCOLN served one term with strict fidelity to the interests of the country, but his efforts were necessarily occupied with military operations rather than with political theories or organizations. When the time came to build up a strong and harmonious party, based on reformatory and truly American ideas of government, we had to contend with another apostate in the person of ANDREW JOHNSON. The two-thirds majority in Congress saved the country from many calamities, but the bitter fight with the accidental President prevented the upbuilding of a strong party through the positive influence of the Administration.

In spite of all our misfortunes, however, the Republican party elected a President, and in two successful years has laid the foundation for success in the future. We have had our share of trouble on new questions as any party must have, and on financial questions have had our diversities. We have, as every party in power must have, our contests with the beasts of prey, who follow our camp, the same who will follow our opponents should they ever succeed us in power. We have our family debates and dissensions, as every party, good or bad, must have. But in spite of all, Gen. GRANT's Administration has strengthened public confidence, carried forward important reforms, protected the weak and persecuted, and preserved domestic tranquillity and preserved peace in all our relations with the rest of the world. We claim no infallibility for our executive, nor for our organization, but we can claim that both have been bravely, strictly faithful in carrying out its platform of principles and in protecting the rights, honor and safety of the government.

Democratic Presidents consulted the views of a small coterie of Southern political managers. Gen. GRANT has respected the convictions of the masses of the people. The Democracy sought war as a means of making party strength. Gen. GRANT has pursued the utmost moderation and wisdom in our efforts to settle national difficulties. The rights of the negro have been protected, and the rights of property were never better protected in any country. Manufactures are prosperous, the labor of the husbandman is rewarded, and the march of the country in prosperity was never at a greater rate of speed than now.

The fidelity and success of the Administration is laying the foundation for a Republican succession. It has been faithful to its trusts, magnanimous to its opponents, and truly American in all its aims and plans. The Democracy, therefore, may lay aside all expectations of ever becoming "the permanent party of the country." It has forfeited confidence, and has not virtue enough left to regain it, by a change of course. It will put into leadership not its wisest, but its most reckless men. It will consult not its coolest but its most hot-headed and reckless counsellors. It will pander to prejudices and refuse the counsels of reason and judgment. The Republican party will pursue the opposite course, and hence is really the "permanent party" of this great Republic.

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THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY.

The Senate is making much ado about nothing, in investigating the way and manner in which the text of the pending treaty found its way to the public eye. It is good for the treaty and good for the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the two countries that the treaty got before the country just when it did. The people of this country are not fond of having their public servants keep secrets from them, or in any other manner to withhold confidence. Had the treaty been kept secret the tongues of the enemies of the Administration would have published a thousand mischievous misinterpretations and misrepresentations of its provisions. These ill reports would have made an excuse for Democratic Senators to offer a factious opposition to the treaty with a view to weaken the Administration. As it is fully before the people the treaty meets with the approval of the best thinkers in the Democratic party. If demagogues offer a factious opposition they do it without the support of their own party. The peace of the two countries is a measure so supremely important as to overshadow all the customary considerations about which parties differ. No patriotic American can desire a war with England, but would deplore it as an unspeakable calamity to both nations and to humanity in general. Nothing but the most imperative necessity, and the most inexcusable insults or aggressions, could justify one of these nations in forcing the other to war. The treaty makes a graceful apology on the part of England, which takes away much of the bitterness of the past difficulties. It sets a noble precedent of settling the most formidable controversies and the most delicate questions by the method of arbitration. This is a most important step in the superseding of war as a mode of settling national controversies. Hence we think it a good thing the treaty got out to the world, we care not how. We would rather the Senate had held open session, and never raised the question as to who got the treaty into the papers. That question the people care nothing for. Let the Senate tell the reporters to go about their usual business, and not waste the time of the Senate in treating as a grave offense what every body is glad was done.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE New York papers have indulged in a good deal of levity at the expense of the recent Woman's Convention in that city. Other journals attempt to make the cause disreputable by allusions to a woman of rather questionable social position who has put herself forward as a prominent advocate of the cause. One might infer from this that the chivalry of former ages had died out, but this would be an error. The chivalry of this age is really manifesting itself in an effort to emancipate woman and elevate her to political and civil equality, and the effort is as noble, though it may not be as romantic, as the efforts put forth by the Knights in the age of chivalry. Those were among the first and cruder steps towards the elevation of woman; these are the later and more practical steps which immediately precede a triumph.

IT is calculated that there were 30,000 miners involved in the late strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions, and that the loss of wages alone will amount to $4,500,000. The strike cost the community about $8,000,000, since it is estimated that 4,000,000 tons of Anthracite were purchased at an advance of $2 per ton, the $8,000,000 going principally into the pockets of the operators whom the miners intended to injure by the strike. The Erie Railway Company claims to have lost $500,000 a month during the strike, and adding the railroad losses and those sustained by manufacturers who were compelled to suspend in consequence of the strike, and it is estimated that the total will reach fifteen millions.

Nothing whatever has been gained by the strike unless it be an agreement to the principle of arbitration. The heaviest losses necessarily fall upon the workingmen, and to these must be added the demoralization growing out of idleness and a resort to mob violence. If we add to this the loss of $350,000 in wages by the recent Fall River strike and the loss of $1,500,000 by the ship-carpenters strike in New York, together with the losses other than wages, the net loss by these three strikes cannot be much less than twenty millions. The Workingmen will probably ascertain after a few more experiments that strikes do not pay.

FOUR noted persons have died within the past few days. Two of these had acquired a fame as wide as both continents viz: Sir JOHN HERSCHEL and AUBER, the composer.

Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL was born in 1790, at Slough, England. He was the son of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL, whose name is indissolubly connected with improvements in the telescope and remarkable discoveries in the heavens. He was less original than his father, but was a tireless and enthusiastic searcher after facts. His chief labors were his observations of the southern heavens and his efforts to popularize science. In both of these he did invaluable service. In 1834, he went to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained four years making careful observations of the southern sky, and on his return he published the results of his investigations. During this time he determined the exact positions of 2,040 nebulæ, five hundred of which were previously unknown, discovered the existence of 1,081 double stars, and made many valuable observations of the Milky Way. While at the Cape he also suggested the taking of simultaneous barometric observations, and thus laid the foundation of the present system of storm signals. His efforts to popularize science, or to bring it within the reach of the common people, laid the foundation of the present system of popular lectures and of books upon scientific subjects. He was impressed with a sense of duty in teaching science to the lower classes, and for some time he lectured wherever he was invited without compensation.

It is proverbial that men of science live long. The study of nature tends to maintain peace of mind and purity of character, by keeping men from the strife of life. Sir JOHN HERSCHEL was not an exception, having attained the age of 81. His personal character was without stain, and he was for years recognized as the greatest astronomer of the age.

DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT AUBER, who died in Paris on Saturday, had just completed his 87th year. He was director of imperial music to the late French Emperor, and he was the favorite composer of the French, who found in his efforts an expression of their national characteristics. After several failures he produced his *La Bergere Chatalaine* which at once became popular. This was soon succeeded *Masaniello*, and his fame was established. His operas are also in great favor upon the German and Italian stage.

PETER VON HESS was a distinguished German artist, who died recently at Munich. He had attained the age of 79, having been born in Dusseldorf in 1792. His most noted paintings are "Morning in Parterkirchen," "Cossacks crossing the Rhine," "Disembarkation of King Otho at Naupila," "Austrian Camp" and "Crossing of the Beresina," the latter of which was painted for the Emperor NICHOLAS.

JOSEPH MCCLELLAND was an American character, known thirty-years ago as a prominent Abolitionist. He died recently at Galesburg, Illinois, to which place he moved a few years ago from Ohio. He was born in Philadelphia, but removed to Lancaster county near the Maryland line, where he espoused the anti-slavery cause when its agitation began. He was of course subject to both religious and political persecution as were all the early agitators. He was one of a meeting in his county which resolved that the Fugitive Slave Law was unholy and should not be obeyed, and he was afterwards indicted for treason against the United States from his connection with a difficulty in which a slave holder in pursuit of runaway slaves, was killed. The indictment, however, resulted in nothing, and Mr. MCCLELLAND in 1855 removed to Ohio.

THE San Domingo question, or rather the question of acquiring territory in the West Indies, is about to acquire a new interest from the proposition recently introduced in the British House of Lords by Mr. GLADSTONE for the "confederation of the Leeward Islands." Properly, the Leeward Islands are but a small group having an area of about 1,500 square miles and lying along the coast of Venezuela. The scheme of confederation, however, comprehends much more than this, and extends to a union of all the British islands in those waters, with the probable absorption of Cuba and the remaining islands. The British islands have an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population of nearly one million.

A glance at the map will show how completely the basin of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is fenced in by this crescent group of islands. Their possession gives Great Britain virtual control of our Southern outlet, and makes the Mississippi River and the Gulf commerce dependent on her good will or her inferior naval strength. At present our commerce has to run almost a guantlet of British islands to reach the Atlantic, and should Cuba and Dominica pass into her hands, this guantlet would be complete. Our most direct route lies between Florida on the North and Cuba on the South, and at a distance of only twenty miles from the Florida coast, the passage is confronted by the Bahama group belonging to Great Britain. The second route is southward between Cuba and the Bahamas across the mouth of which route and off the eastern end of Cuba lie the British Islands of Great Inagua. The third and only remaining route is between Cuba on the East and Campeachy on the West, passing into the Caribbean sea, when the route lies between British Honduras on the West and the British Island of Jamaica on the east. The passage from the Caribbean sea into the Atlantic lies between the Leeward Islands on the South and the Caribbean Islands on the North, and this route has also British possessions lying across its mouth, viz: the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. It will be seen, therefore, that the Mississippi outlet is already confronted by a chain of islands which lacks but one or two links to make it completely British. The consolidation of these islands into a British Confederation would greatly increase their importance and power of making our commerce wholly dependent upon Great Britain for an outlet. But this cordon of British islands does much more than this. It shuts out, if Great Britain so determines, the South American trade which is destined to come to us through the Southern inlet by way of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf, and, still more, prevents the union of the Atlantic and the Pacific by the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus.

It is probable that this subject will in due time occupy a large part of public attention. The success of this scheme threatens serious interference with that South American trade which it is now the policy of our Government and our commercial men to cultivate, it is inimical to that jurisdiction of the Isthmus which we are seeking, it will deprive us of a West India market for our surplus commodities, and erect upon our immediate Southern coast a strong and united foreign power.

THE Legislature of New York at its last session passed an act authorizing a committee to award a prize of fifty thousand dollars to the inventor or inventors of a method or methods of the successful use of steam on canals. The requirements are, (1,) that the boats shall transport on the Erie canal at least two hundred tons of cargo; (2,) that the rate of speed shall be not less than three miles an hour without injury to the canal; (3,) that the boats shall be readily stopped and backed by the machinery; (4,) that the invention most combine simplicity, economy and durability; and, (5,) that it must be adapted to use on the present canal boats and that it will lessen the present cost of canal transportation. This last requirement, we judge, will be found the chief one which stands in the way of the use of steam on canals. The experiment was made by capitalists some twelve or fifteen years ago on the Erie Canal and the question of steam transportation on canals was successfully solved with this one exception of less cost. The propellers then used worked successfully and found abundance of freight, but after a fair trial were abandoned because they could not carry freight as cheaply as the boats moved by the primitive horse power.

It is possible that the method recently tested at Albany may solve all the difficulties which have thus far prevented the use of steam on canals. This invention, it will be remembered, is upon the present plan of traction on the tow-path, using steam instead of horse-power. This method will obviate the wear and tear caused by those methods which use wheels or paddles but the question of cost is still to be solved. As the era of narrow-guage railroads and small locomotives is dawning, however, it is probable that they may be used successfully upon the tow-paths of canals.

OUR Columbus despatches announce that on yesterday the Prince DE LYNAR, of Prussia, was married to Miss MARY PARSONS, of that city. The ceremony, we learn from other sources, took place at half past twelve o'clock and the party left at once for Berlin.

It is further added for the information of all concerned in such matters that "the bride was dressed in white corded silk, her train cut square, neat and profusely trimmed, with box flowers of illusion, head with narrow lace from hair, medium sized lace vail, trimmed with orange flowers. The absence of bridesmaids and flash made the wedding particularly noticeable. The Prince was in full dress, and his coat was ornamented with three orders. The ceremony was performed by Bishop MCILVAINE."

There is a disposition among those who "don't care for such matters" to disparage these marriages of American girls with European Princes. We are unable to see why a Prince may not be as good as any of our untitled ladies. Because we are all of royal blood, and in the direct line of the Presidency, it is no reason why we should insist upon marrying up to our station. Queen VICTORIA recently set us an example by gracefully giving her daughter of royal blood to a mere Marquis and why should not a sovereign like the Columbus lady's father give his daughter to a mere Prince? We incline to commend this breaking over the ring-fence of caste. The Americans should remember their humble origin and not turn up their noses at European Princes.

But, levity aside, we learn that this marriage is an eminently fit one. The Prince is not one of the dilapidated European nobles who are to be had any day by American ladies, but is a young man of character and an officer on King WILLIAM's staff. The lady, says the *State Journal*, "is a Princess in her own right," which no doubt means that in beauty, accomplishments and character she is the equal of her husband. This is not a matter which affects the coming campaign or the Post office controversy one way or the other, but we refer to it as a subject of interest nevertheless.

WE predicted recently that the advice of the New York *World* to the Democracy to use more diplomacy would be disregarded, as it has been heretofore. The *World* proclaims a series of great measures which the Democracy will inaugurate when it secures power, and advises the Democracy to adopt the wooden-horse stratagem with reference to nullification of the constitutional amendments and other iniquitous designs. The Democratic press, however, especially in the South, is too much in earnest to be reticently politic, and will proclaim that the wood-horse known as the Democracy, which they are endeavoring to place inside the Government, contains death to the reconstruction measures. The Memphis *Appeal* is one of these earnest papers which will have none of the *World's* diplomacy, but favors an outspoken Democracy. It says:

> We have long since ceased to marvel at any position which the New York *World* may assume. It seems to be the magnet of bad men and bad ideas, which have lately culminated into an organization threatening the Democratic party and the country * * * While the New York *World* and the political gamblers are inquiring what will *win*, let honest men inquire what is *right*.

The "honest men" of the party have determined that the constitutional amendments and, in fact, all the results of the war are not right, and that they must be undone. This we have heretofore shown by extracts from Mobile, Atlanta, Charleston, and other Southern papers, pronouncing the amendments null and the reconstruction acts usurpations. The chief issue of the coming campaign will be the validity of the amendments, if the Southern wing of the Democracy with a large portion of the Northern wing to aid it, can make it such, and we predict that the *World* and similar journals will be powerless to evade it. The South simply will not accept the results of the war, and looks to the Democracy to reverse the progress of the last decade. The generation, however, which overthrew slavery and put the Declaration of Independence into practice, has no such calamity in store for it as a Democratic regime.

IT is to be regretted that Mrs. WOODHULL is connected with the woman movement so prominently as to give those journals which desire it an opportunity to cast reproach upon the cause. Mrs. WOODHULL, we judge lacks both the character and wisdom to bring strength to the movement. At the recent Woman's Rights Convention in New York, she spoke of the supposed right of the sex to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and said that in case the right is denied a secession Convention of a new and peculiar character will be called. She explained as follows:

> "There is one alternative left, and we have resolved on that. This convention is for the purpose of this declaration. As surely as one year passes from this day, and this right is not fully, frankly and unequivocally considered, we shall proceed to call another convention expressly to frame a new constitution and to erect a new government, complete in all its parts, and to take measures to maintain it as effectually as men do theirs.
>
> "We mean treason; we mean secession, and on a thousand times grander scale than was that of the South. We are plotting revolution; we will overthrow this bogus republic and plant a government of righteousness in its stead."

This threat equals in impracticability the one made some years ago by a Woman's Rights Convention somewhere in the west at which it was "*Resolved*, That if justice is not done us soon, we will stop the population." We commend to those who propose to join Mrs. WOODHULL in this remarkable *coup d'etat* a study of the experiment of the Woman's University as given in TENNYSON's "Princess." The women, it will be remembered, went off to the mountains and established a university of their own within the walls of which no man was ever to be admitted. But the women in due time found their way outside and left the University to join the men. CHRISTOPHER NORTH alludes to the stratagem by which a shepherd in Wales removed his flock from the plain to the top of steep and high mountain. All efforts to drive them failed, but when he gathered the lambs together and carried them to the mountain-top the flock soon found its way up. This has been used as a very beautiful illustration of how parents are drawn to the future world by taking their children. It might be used also to illustrate the result of Mrs. WOODHULL's proposed secession of one sex from the other. Wherever the one sex goes the other will follow, and the Woman Government, like TENNYSON's University, would soon be broken up if not controlled and administered by men.

THE public were doubtless somewhat disappointed that the Tax-Payers' Convention, held a few days since in South Carolina, said so little concerning the Ku Klux organization and outrages. One of the objects proposed in calling the Convention, it was announced, was to give some expression of the views of the substantial class which would discourage the lawlessness of the Klan. The Convention, notwithstanding this neglect, may be regarded as having been promoted by the Ku Klux measure, which is bearing good fruit already, as we have before stated. The resolutions of the Kentucky Democratic State Convention pronounced against the violence of the Klan in general terms. Recently the United States Marshal, by the aid of Federal troops, arrested sixteen persons in Rutherford county, North Carolina, who were charged with having been connected with the recent outrages. They were turned over to the Sheriff, and unless the State authorities bring them to trial, the government will take the cases in hand. The President has issued orders to the officer in command at Spartanburg, South Carolina, to arrest those who are committing outrages in that vicinity. Col. HUGGINS, who, it will be remembered, was recently driven out of Mississippi for endeavoring to perform his duties as United States Deputy Collector, is to return at once with a force sufficient to enable him to arrest those who resist the laws. The steps taken to enforce the Ku Klux law are inducing the States to act, and Governor CALDWELL, of North Carolina, leads off with a proclamation which is the strongest arraignment of the villainous order which has emanated from Southern sources. In conclusion, the Governor says: "And now in due time I warn all secret, unlawful societies and combinations, to dissolve their organizations, to cease from their cruel and illegal outrages, and to devote themselves to the peaceful and useful avocation of life; and I notify all offenders that if this appeal be not heeded, and if they persist in setting all law and decency at defiance, and will have no mercy on their helpless victims, that the day may not be distant when they themselves will entreat for mercy in vain." The indications are, therefore, that the law will work efficiently and will succeed in suppressing that "half-man, half-brute," who expresses his political antagonism by outrage and assassination. The still unconquered rebel wants simply the application of more force to counteract his own brute violence, and he will be conquered like any other animal. He will find in good time that the government which overthrew him when he stood up and fought in battle like a man, is also competent to cope with him when he becomes a highwayman and an assassin.

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GOSSIP.

The end of a candle—to give light.

Wild cats in Canada are breakfasting on school children.

If twice eleven are twenty-two how can twice ten be twenty too?

A boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish is now practising on a saddle of mutton.

Milk is good for babes. Curd is not; neither should you let them have their whey.

There is a cat in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, fourteen years of age, which has had 225 kittens.

The Ramie plant promises to supersede cotton, in Louisiana. It makes a cloth superior to both cotton and flax.

The first of this year's crop of deaths from jumping the rope has been harvested in Akron, Ohio. The little girl jumped 470 times.

"Master Frank Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President Lincoln," is announced by the Bellevue, Ohio, *Gazette*, to lecture in that village.

Women, it is asserted, are not extravagant by instinct, but on the contrary, rather mean: but it is the men who, by admiring costly apparel, make them naturally wish to please them.

It is said that Bishop Colenso, in conducting the service prefaces the reading of the Creed by the remark that personally he does not believe it, but that he recites it as an officer of the Queen!

An officer who served under Fremont writes: "In a campaign, General Cluseret thought only of fight. In camp he thought only of intrigue, and he made love to every pretty woman he encountered."

At the dinner of an Irish Association, not long since, the following toast was given: Here's to the President of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

There are at the present time ten whaling vessels in port at New London, a larger number than at any previous period for a number of years. The present is a very depressed period for the whaling business.

Agnes Lewis, the girl of sixteen who has this year plowed one hundred acres of land on her father's ranche near Antioch, California, is a cousin of Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of New England. "Blood will tell."

Dore has a special fondness for rats, and uses them continually as illustrations of diplomacy, hypocrisy, and thrift. He has an army of them caged singly and in families, where he can observe their sly and furtive ways.

A Prussian Countess recently became converted to Judaism, and the Berlin papers now want to know what the Royal Consistory, which issued some time ago a famous manifesto against such conversions, is going to do about it.

A letter from the Siamese twins, dated from their home May 5th, says that Chang's arm has become so stiff that he can no longer bring it forward. His leg is of little more service than before, as he can only move it forward while walking and bear his weight upon it.

Madame Rattazzi said recently to Ernest Docolle, an ex-imperialist journalist of Paris, but now a resident of Rome, that the piquant allusions to the Empress Eugenie and her relatives in some of her novels were furnished her by prominent employees of the Tuilleries.

Mrs. Lincoln and her son "Tad" have returned from Europe. "Tad," who has been attending school at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is now eighteen years old, and speaks with a strong foreign accent. Mrs. Lincoln is looking very well, but seems oppressed by the sad memory of her husband's tragic death.

The Louisville *Courier* complains that John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, and William Preston, three distinguished Kentuckians, are out in the cold in their native State, being completely shaded by the village blacksmiths and coffee-house politicians, who are now ruling Kentucky by cursing the "niggers."

A most terrible and singular accident occurred at a colonial town called Victoria, in South Africa. A water-spout burst six miles above the village, and the water, rushing down through a ravine in which the town was built, washed half the town away, and drowned over one hundred of the citizens, men, women and children.

Fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

It is now proposed to introduce the system of narrow guage tracks for street railways in small cities where tracks of the ordinary width would not pay. It is suggested that a track of only two feet in width, or even narrower, with light rails and light one-horse cars, with a driver who will also act as conductor, may pay where two-horse cars could not be supported.

The Washington "Capital" describes Wm. D. Howell, who is about to become editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" as thirty-two years of age, five feet eight inches in height, an English cast of features, light brown whiskers in a "mutton chop," a happy husband and father, well brought up, and a self-made man. His wife is a talented amateur artist and often illustrates his works.

The *Jewish Messenger*, speaking of the term "Jews" and "Israelites," says "that 'Jews' is applied to us with peculiar suitableness will appear to all who reflect on our past history, for the greatest bulk of our people, especially styled 'Israel,' has been lost. The Hebrews of the days of Moses and the judges, as a compact nation, exist no longer. The Jews alone, the descendants of the Judeans, who returned to Palestine by the edict of Cyrus, perpetuated our race and became the witnesses of religious truth."

Horace Walpole once said: "Had I children my utmost endeavors would be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear nor yet thought of music, the preference seems odd; and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it is the most profitable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends on themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures it is the cheapest."

A cotemporary publishes the following advertisement: "Wanted by a boy a situation in an eating house. He is used to the business."

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "Mr. Thomas Carle, who has been uncontrollably insane since his unfortunate attempt to rescue his children, who had been taken from him, remains in the hospital in a lamentable condition, his mind a wreck, and his physical powers gradually wasting away."

Lucien Beard, a notorious horse thief, who recently escaped from jail in Richmond Va., writes a letter to the *Enquirer* of that city, in which he expresses his mortification that the Governor should have offered the pitiful reward of $100 for his apprehension. He thinks his capture would be cheap at $1,000.

The President expects now to go to Long Branch about the first of June, and to remain about two months. He has postponed his excursion to California until the last of August or the first of September, but is not positive whether his public duties will allow him to go so far from Washington, even then.

At Mrs. Grant's last reception the new carpet presented by the Sultan was an object of much curious inspection. It turns out not to be woven in a single piece, but in strips about a foot wide, sewed together, and an American carpet of a small fraction of its cost would be generally preferred, judging from the expressions heard concerning it.

"Newspaper Row," on Fourteenth street, the headquarters of the Washington correspondents, is to be reconstructed during the recess of Congress; that is to say, Mr. Caleb Willard, proprietor of the houses constituting the Row, will have them pulled down and replaced by handsome and commodious structures, with iron fronts, and specially adapted to the use of newspaper men.

The New York *Mail* tells the following suggestive story, for the edification of young ladies addicted to the free distribution of their pictures; "A short time ago, a very strict young lady in society gave her photograph to a devoted admirer for his locket. Two days afterward, her brother found it on the floor of a billiard saloon, decorated with a pair of moustaches and an immense cigar, artistically done with a pin."

A deacon in one of the Indianapolis city churches a few days since took to task a lady member of the congregation, who resides some distance in the country, for not attending evening session more regularly, and inquired into the whys and wherefores of this seeming negligence. "Well," said the lady, "the truth is, I am so busy, and live so far away, that it is all I can possibly do to get time to go to the theatre."

Two years ago George A. Patterson, seventeen years old, son of a wealthy collier at Birmingham, Eng., fell in love with Fanny Fitch, a fifteen year old neighbor, and, as he was not permitted to visit her, bade her an affectionate adieu, announced that he would go out into the world, achieve a fortune, and return to make her his bride. In pursuance of this plan, he came to New York, and went into a drug store as clerk at five dollars per week; but as he had failed on this income to amass wealth, and saw before him no prospect of a better condition, he took some poison in the presence of his fellow clerks on Monday last, called "Fanny," and fell dead to the floor.

The Marysville, Marshall county, *Locomotive* is responsible for the following cure for hog cholera, as indorsed by recent practice at Leavenworth: "A large sow died, Major Shreve had pine wood and brush heaped over and around the dead animal. This was set on fire and the diseased hog pretty well roasted. Water was then thrown on; the fire was put out, and all the hogs of the farm turned loose to feed on the flesh of the dead sow. Singular as it may seem, the disease entirely disappeared. The sick hogs from that time began to recover; no more were taken sick, and the herd was soon in as good condition as ever." Isn't this on the homeopathic principle?

Bowdoin College, although younger by nearly two hundred years than Harvard, boasts of as many illustrious sons as any similar institution of the country. She has graduated one President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, in 1824: two Cabinet officers, John Appleton and Wm. P. Fessenden; two foreign ministers; seven United States Senators; twenty members of Congress; eleven Governors of States; eleven Presidents of Colleges and forty Professors. Besides these, for soldiers, she has four Major and six Brigadier Generals. Her greatest poet is Henry W. Longfellow; her finest prose writer was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and her most famous historian is J. S. C. Abbott—all of whom were in the class of 1825.

An unpleasantness recently occurred between two knights of the hod at Bridgeport, Ct., caused by one plashing mortar on the other. All sorts of hard names were called, and finally the most robust of the two put an abrupt end to the dispute by summarily placing his opponent head downward into an empty barrel, where he fumed and fretted to his heart's content. On his extrication the difficulty was compromised by a mutual shaking of hands, and the work went bravely on.

It may be proper to say that none of the largest variety of berries mentioned below have yet appeared in this market: "Strawberries grow in California all the year round! The strawberries attain a considerable size; it is not uncommon for an ordinary family to subsist on one for week. It must not be supposed that all the varieties are of this size; some are much smaller, and it is not an uncommon thing for a healthy man to finish one at a meal."

A curious incident is related of a vessel in the Baltic Sea. The bark Providence, from Hartlepool, lately sprang a leak, and all hands were forced to work at the pumps until they were utterly exhausted. Their hope of saving the vessel or even their own lives had almost gone, when the leak suddenly stopped. After the port was reached and the cargo discharged, a search was made, and it was found that a knot in one of the planks had been forced out, but the hole was tightly plugged up by the body of a fish.

Motto for Darwin, improved from Shakespeare—"I could a tail unfold."

The chariot of God's Providence runneth not upon broken wheels.—*Rutherford.*

It is in our mind and not in our surroundings that we must find our happiness.

The Mexican Congress sits forty minutes a day, for which the members draw ten dollars.

The daily paper printed at Wild Cat, Arkansas, is very appropriately named the *Evening Caterwaul*.

The Methodists of Portland, Maine, decide that no candidate for the ministry who uses tobacco should be admitted.

A Milwaukee merchant is being sued for $20,000 damages because a man fell over a pile of bricks in front of his store.

The Connecticut Legislature enjoys the ministrations of a Chaplain who prays forty-three minutes. Nine-tenths of the seats are vacated before he passes the first quarter-post.

There are only 603 beer saloons in Milwaukee, which does not quite give one to every one hundred of her population. They are going to open a lot of new ones to make up the deficiency.

It is said that Hon. Horace Chase, of Hopkington, Mass., occupies his leisure time by fishing out all the words in the language terminating in tion. So far, 468 discoveries have rewarded his efforts.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us that Mr. Gladstone is a "moderately well proportioned English gentleman," that he is "fond of poetry," and that he has a "weakness for contributing to *Good Words*."

The *Advance*, of Chicago, has a circulation of 18,000 copies. Rev. Dr. Patton, the editor, has a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, the largest, with a single exception, that is paid to any newspaper man in Chicago.

Lorne, the husband of royalty, long since wedded literature. In 1866 he visited the United States and some of the West India islands, and in the following year published an account of his travels, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics."

A worker on locomotives in Sweden has just published a pamphlet in which he propounds a new theory of the laws of motion, and boldly takes issue with Sir Isaac Newton with reference to the forces of attraction and gravitation.

The Utica (N. Y.) papers detail an encounter near Whitesboro, between a man named Morris and his son Thomas. Morris went to Utica on Sunday, and came home drunk. His first act after arriving at his domicile was to abuse his wife, who defended herself by knocking him down with a small table. His son, seeing the state of affairs, ran for a revolver to prevent the father from getting it, knowing full well he would not hesitate to use it if he placed his hands upon it. Seeing the movement of the boy, the father struck him with a stick of wood and knocked him down. The boy, however, jumped up and ran away, revolver in hand. The father then went for a dirk, and went for the boy, who, seeing that his life was in the hands of the inebriated beast, pulled the trigger and shot the father, permanently disabling him.

Two of our papers, writes a Providence correspondent, came out with a sensational article, about a week ago, in which it was stated that the bones and garments of a woman were found in a building being torn down in Westminster street. As such stories usually are, this was copied, or the substance given, by the press far and near, and has lost nothing in its travels. And yet there was very little foundation for the story. The building referred to has for some years past been occupied in the upper stories as a large daguerrean establishment, and the operators employed there resided in neighboring villages, and were in the habit of bringing their dinners and throwing their meat bones away in the attic. The female garments found there had also been thrown away by some of the ladies employed in the establishment, and this was all there was to found the great sensation upon.

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Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY—THE CROPS—CONNECTICUT—THE TREATY—THE SENATE—THE HIGH COMMISSION—FESTIVALS—SOUTH CAROLINA TAX CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1871.

It was not Harvard University but Howard University (in this city) that ventured on the experiment of endowing a chair for a woman professor. I may say in addition that Howard University is very prosperous, being all the time full "to the brim," and that it has been adding new buildings and enlarging its means of accommodation. It is curious how this great institution of learning attracts pupils from abroad. It was founded to open opportunities for education to colored men, but it does not close its doors to others, and it was said a short time ago by its President, Gen. Howard, that it embraced students of every nationality, among which are Japanese, Chinese and Indians. Our Southerners call it "Gen. Howard's Nigger College," but it is evident that opprobrious terms will not keep it in the back ground. Already Columbia College, an old institution, located on the same line of Hills, north of the city and in full view, but with President Samson at its head and professors sympathizing with the Southern chivalry, sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of its powerful rival, and it is evident that in a few years when the prejudices caused by slavery are somewhat diminished, Howard University will be one of the great leading institutions of learning in America.

The Department of Agriculture, which is in constant communication with all parts of the country, reports that the grain crop is very promising all over the United States, and that the usual damage by winter-kill is unusually small. The Spring has been early, putting grain forward about two weeks. In New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Caroline, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois the report from every county indicates a great crop, and what is received from the Northwest is of the same character.

The dry weather through the fall and winter seems to have prevailed largely and was very favorable to farm stock which has been wintered without any general disease and enters on the season in a condition unusually good.

The final success of Gov. Jewell in Connecticut is the cause of much gratification here, but the obstinate adherence of the Democrats to their party shows a much lower standards of morals in the "nutmeg State" than was supposed to exist. It seems that the tools of the Democratic party, in one of the New Haven wards, threw out 100 votes in order to secure the election of English. The count according to the Republican testimony was 579, according to the Democrats 479. And, in order to sift the matter the committee took the poll book and called the individual voters before them, and found 563 who swore that they voted for Jewell. Yet, after this conclusive testimony, the Democrats in the legislature refused to concur in the report, and went in a body for sustaining the election of English.

The further particulars which are revealed in regard to the treaty go to show that the Alabama claims all go before the Board of Arbitration and are considered separate and distinct from all other war claims. The other war claims, including those of English subjects, go before a distinct commission.

But you will know all before this reaches you. The tone of public sentiment is entirely favorable to the treaty, and it is hoped that no obstructions will be raised against it in the Senate. The Democratic paper here (the *Patriot*) finds fault with the treaty, but I think it hardly speaks the voice of its party.

The Senate had a quorum yesterday, but nothing was done but to wait on the President and inform him that they were ready. The treaty was then sent in and referred and the Senate adjourned. It was desired that the discussion might not be in secret session, but old usages prevailed and the doors were closed.

The South Carolina tax convention was started to make capital for the Ku Klux democracy, but the result is a substantial movement of the true men of the State to advance its best interests and will not have the party bearing anticipated.

The "High Commission on joints" have separated into parts and are looking after the lions in New York and elsewhere. Earl DeQuay remains here and takes quiet interest in the workings of our public affairs. Yesterday he visited the agricultural building and grounds, and informed himself as to what was doing here for the development of this important branch of our industries.

The strawberry season has made the social world very active, and there are festivals in all directions, for churches, sunday schools and various charities. Of course flowers follow strawberries and the decorations are rich in beauty and in fragrance.

BUCKEYE.

THE TREATY—ITS PROBABLE EFFECT—CAPT. HALL—OUR NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT — THE SURREPTITIOUS PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY—MR. SUMNER—THE KU KLUX.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1871.

The session of the Senate hardly disturbs the quiet which has been the prevailing type of Washington affairs since the adjournment of Congress. The deliberations being secret, we are only able to catch so much of the proceedings as leak out, but we are told and believe that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have given the treaty very careful deliberation, and will on Monday report on it favorably.

Meantime the tone of the press is most decidedly in favor of the treaty and fully sustains our first impression of the generous spirit which has prevailed in both branches of the Commission. It is easy to see that America is softened and gratified. For the first time in many years she feels like taking Mr. Bull by the hand and saying: "Let us be friends." And I cannot help thinking that this treaty will inaugurate a new era as between these two great governments.

The new power which has arisen in Europe under the name of the German Empire, and the rapid strides of Russia towards aggrandizement disturb the old programme of the Holy Alliance. France and England have lately stood together; but the power of France is broken, and England seems to stand alone on the map of Europe.

With her liberal political ideas she is the natural friend and ally of the United States, and has besides closer commercial relations with us than with any other nation. But we have been alienated in feeling, first by the war of the revolution, then by the war of 1812, and, still more, by the quasi war of the rebellion. And yet we are the two strong protestant nations of the world; we sprang from the same stock; we read the same Bible; we speak the same language; we have the same general ideas respecting religion and political liberty, and in manufactures, invention, discovery, art, science and literature are already competitors. Clearly we ought to be fast friends, and I cannot help thinking that this treaty will unite us as we have never been united before.

The expedition of Captain Hall for the North Pole is to have some new furniture in the shape of light canvas boats. One of these was tried at the Navy-yard a day or two ago and pronounced a complete success. It is 20 feet long, 4 wide, and 2 deep, and yet when empty draws only one inch of water. It will carry 20 men with their stores and baggage while the weight is only 250 lbs. The other boat is smaller, weighing only 150 lbs. When ship navigation fails, Captain Hall proposes to take to the land and the ice, and will pack these boats and his provisions on his dog sledges and go forward till he comes to open water when he will transfer to the boats and proceed. The boats can be unfolded and prepared for the water in three minutes.

On Monday our new territorial legislature comes together, and Governor Cook is preparing, probably has prepared, his inaugural message. Fortunately, the Governor is a member of the Board of Public Works; for, although our territory has a legislature and other governmental formula, the real governing power will be in the Board, and the Legislature must take a secondary place. The Board of Public Works consists of five members and they have a salary of $5,000 each. They are to "make all regulations which they deem necessary for keeping in repair the streets, avenues, alleys and sewers of the city" and will have the employment of all the laborers and the management of the affairs political; and as all the members are "jobbers," except the Governor, he will have a good time in keeping them from an unwarrantable use of their power.

Our citizens naturally regard the inauguration of the new government as a very important era in their history, and propose to have a popular demonstration, a procession and other imposing ceremonies to celebrate the event.

There is understood to be some loud talking in the secret sessions of the Senate as to the guilty person that violated the order of that body and furnished the text of the treaty to newspaper row. There will probably be another investigation, involving a heavy expense, and perhaps the punishment of the enterprising individual; but, on the next occasion, the same thing will be done again, just as it has always been done before.

The newspapers are seeking to make a sensation by representing Mr. Sumner as violent against the new treaty. I think you may set that down as all moonshine. Mr. Sumner would doubtless like to checkmate President Grant, but not at the expense of his country. Whatever his faults may be, no one who understands his history or character will expect him to give such prominence to his private griefs as to cloud his perceptions to any extent in reference to the good or glory of his country. I shall expect to see Mr. Sumner among the strongest advocates of the treaty.

We continue to get reports from the South, showing an active condition of things among the Ku Klux, and naturally leading to the opinion that nothing has been gained by the new law; but it is too early, as yet, to draw any conclusion on that point. The tone of the Democratic papers in the South is very much changed, and it is evident that the Northern leaders have come to see that the violence of the rebels is re-acting against the Democracy and in favor of harmony and Union in the ranks of the Republicans. It will take a few weeks to show the result. In South Carolina some of the revenue officers have been warned and obliged to resign.

BUCKEYE.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, at which time only twelve members were in their seats. After prayer and reading of the journal of Friday, Senator Cameron came into the Senate Chamber from a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

In Executive session to-day the treaty was favorably reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cameron, without any recommendation or amendment. That gentleman, after making a few remarks, was followed by Mr. Morton, who explained certain parts of the treaty in response to inquiries. No general debate has yet been opened on the subject, the proceedings thus far having been merely of a preliminary character. There are speculations as to the result of the final vote, but the prospect is that the treaty will be ratified. It is said that the Democrats met to-night to talk over the subject, especially as to the principles of international law involved, and further that instead of Reverdy Johnson being opposed to the treaty as reported, he earnestly desires that it may be ratified.

The select Committee on Senatorial Privilege held a meeting to-night and examined five witnesses concerning the publication of the treaty in the New York Tribune.

G. W. Adams, correspondent of the World, testified in effect that he had no knowledge how the copy was obtained or from whom.

Messrs. White and Ramsdall, of the Tribune, severally testified that they did not procure it either from a Senator, or any officer or employe of the Senate. They, however, declined to answer the questions as to the names of the persons from whom it was obtained, and whether they paid money for it.

This refusal on their part will be reported to the Senate to-morrow for action of that body.

The Committee on Privileges, in connection with the premature publication of the treaty, have summoned to appear before them, among others, correspondents of the Tribune, Herald and World, and Assistant Secretary of State, Davis.

The new Territorial Government for Columbia, was inaugurated to-day, there being a large number in attendance at the Metzarot building to witness the proceedings, including the organization of the Legislative Assembly. Frederick Douglass was elected Vice President of the Council of the Upper Branch.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Jas. R. Lewis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at New Mexico; Joshua M. Lucas, of Illinois, Consul to St. Johns, Canada; Chas. B. Dahlgren, Consul to San Domas, Mexico, and Anthony G. Feurtes, Consul to Corunna, Spain; John M. Francis, of New York, Minister resident at Greece. Mr. Tuckerman was re-called at his own request.

TORONTO, Ont., May 15.—The Government press here give a rather equivocal support to the treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers on the contrary are very decided in their expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant to the citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters, may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt the policy, extending reciprocity to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the journals that represent the French, speaking of the population of Ontario, are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting the Canada [illegible], and thinks that [illegible] should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a [illegible] difference of opinion on the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be [illegible].

NEW YORK, May 16.—A special telegram from Havana gives later intelligence from the Republic of Mexico. The opposition party have elected a new President and Vice President of Congress, which is considered a great victory. Senora Peralla had arrived in the City of Mexico and met with an enthusiastic reception. A party of young men, first removing the horses, hauled her from the station to her house in an open carriage.

A revolution has broken out in Tampico and active preparations are being carried out to put it down and secure the commanders of the insurgent forces, who had been enriching themselves from several sources to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their escape with the booty has been rendered almost impossible as they have been surrounded and will probably be caught.

Special correspondence and despatches show that the attempt of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western railroad to work their mines by throwing them open to miners and laborers outside of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, has not met with much success. The three great companies need about 10,000 men to do coal digging and it appears they obtained only some twenty or thirty yesterday. The trouble is that all but a small minority of the laborers now on the spot belong to the Miners Union; non union members are not there and therefore are not to be had at present. Just now it seems to be the Capitalists League formed in Philadelphia last February which has fallen to pieces.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The subject of the premature disclosure of the treaty of Washington is more talked of here than any other, and the opinion prevails among many Senators and others that the committee, having investigated as to the conduct of Senators with regard to the publication of the treaty, have no right to require correspondents to answer further in regard to the sources from which they obtained their information. It is expected that the Tribune's correspondents will be reported to the Senate to-day, and if they still refuse to answer the questions that body will decide what the punishment shall be.

A dispatch dated Scranton, 2 o'clock this morning, says that five hundred State militia have just arrived by special train from Harrisburg, and are now on their way to Hyde Park, and more are expected. This will probably prevent the riotous outbreak to-day.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Post says editorially: "The Associated Press accuses the Cable Company for delaying its despatches to make way for others filed against them. Silence under the circumstances will be regarded as a confession to the truth of the charge, and if this charge is true the management of the cable must be reformed, for as it now is it never can have confidence again."

Three more jurors were obtained in the Foster case to-day.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gov. Jewell in his message delivered this forenoon, to the Connecticut Legislature, reviews the financial condition of the State, and recommends many reforms. The debt of the State has been reduced about $700,000 during the past fiscal year. Part of this reduction is due to a large amount of money collected for arrears of taxes upon the Mutual Life Insurance Companies and of Railroads which have been under litigation for several years.

The Governor commends the work of the School Commissioner, and says that the school fund of $2,000,000 is unimpaired and well invested. The saving banks have been increased during the year, and sixty-six have an aggregate deposit of over $5,000,000. The Governor recommends additional legislation to prevent frauds at elections, also in relation to railroads, and makes some important suggestions in relation to the right of a married woman to hold property, and laws of divorce. Of the first he says, as he did two years ago, that the laws should be so amended as to make the rights of the wife to her property in all respects equal to those of the husband in his, and that the same interest be secured to either survivor in the property of the other. Of the second he asserts that the system of divorce is worse than that of Indiana, and is bringing the State into disrepute. In 1870 the number of divorces granted was 406, many of which were without reasonable cause. The evil has grown so that people come from other States, where the laws are more strict, to avail themselves of the loose laws of Connecticut. He wants a radical change.

Jay Gould testified in the Erie investigation before Commissioner White to-day that he owned the second of the three convertible bonds of one million dollars recently issued, taking it in part payment for money previously advanced to Erie, and converted it into stock on the day it was issued. He also said that he advanced the company money almost every day, and that it was largely in his debt. The case was adjourned till Thursday week.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The case of Lambdin P. Milligan vs Gen. Alvin P. Howe, late U. S. Minister to Peru, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment came up in the U. S. District Court today. The argument on the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's plea in abatement to the jurisdiction of the Court occupied the forenoon. The defense claim that a federal court has no jurisdiction, and that only the State courts can try the case. Judge Drummond will render a decision on the question of jurisdiction to morrow. This is a case of very considerable importance. It will be remembered that Mr. Milligan was one of the Sons of Liberty who was tried by court martial and condemned to be hung, but was pardoned by President Lincoln.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. met in this city to-day. The report of the Grand Officers show the Order to be in a very flourishing condition throughout the State. A number of new lodges have been formed since the last communication.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Southern Baptist Convention concluded its session to-day. The attendance was small, as some of the delegates started for Chicago to attend the convention of the Baptist church. The North debate was continued on the constitutional amendment defining the qualifications of the members of the convention, but after considerable discussion the amendment was tabled by a large majority.

The report on publication was adopted. An amendment opposing the establishment of a general publication department and urging churches and Sunday schools of the South to co-operate with boards in their legitimate work, was adopted.

The committee on orphan asylums in the Creek nation, made a report, which was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the brethren and sisters of St. Louis, for their kindness and hospitality, and to hotels and lines of transportation for reduced rates, were passed, and the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The following is a special to the Tribune:

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—A party of 100 Ku Klux visited Newberry C. H. on Sunday night for the purpose of killing the Republican county officers. They surrounded the house of Simon Young, a colored man, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, threw turpentine balls into his bedroom and fired a volley through the window, shooting Young's wife in the back, and his child through the thigh. They then forced open the door, as [illegible] entered, Young fired upon the foremost, wounding him severely, and then jumped through a window [illegible], receiving two wounds, but made his escape. The Ku Klux went to the houses of [illegible] on trial for Ku Klux [illegible], another county [illegible] but they secreted themselves and escaped. The Probate Judge was left town. The wounded Ku Klux was taken off in a buggy and left at a house four miles from town, where he was discovered yesterday by the Sheriff and arrested. He was discovered to be a man named Sulkner, well known in Newberry. He is now in jail but will probably be rescued by his comrades to-night. The Republicans of Columbia are determined to make this a test case under the Ku-Klux law of Congress, and will endeavor to have a United States warrant issued for Sulkner, and a marshal and a squad of soldiers sent to bring him here for trial in a federal court. It is believed that if this is done he will give evidence implicating other outlaws with whom he acted.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate met at noon. The Vice President laid before that body an answer to a former resolution calling for a copy of the report of William Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, containing the list of claims from foreign subjects growing out of transactions of the rebellion. The Vice President, in reply to Mr. Sumner, said the report was transmitted in printed volume and that two written pages from the Secretary of State accompanied it. About 35 pages of the book related to these claims.

Mr. Sumner thought as the information was not now generally accessible it ought to be printed with the letter of the Secretary of State.

The printing was ordered and then, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into executive session.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Last Friday night a masked party numbering about forty entered the town of Pontotoc, Mississippi, for the purpose of driving off Colonel Flourney, editor of the radical paper, who had been warned to leave. On entering the town they were met by a party of citizens who asked their intentions and were answered by a volley which the citizens returned. One masker fell from his horse. The others fled. On picking up the wounded man he was found to be a young man named Dilliard, residing near there. He persistently refused to disclose the names of the others and soon after died. Next morning a number of persons were found to have left the country, while several horses with trappings which had evidently belonged to the masked party, were found near Pontotoc.

HARTFORD, May 16.—The weather has been fine for the inauguration ceremonies, and the military display was quite imposing. The streets were thronged with thousands of people to witness the parade. Gov. Claflin and staff, of Massachusetts, Gov. Perham and staff, of Maine, and Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, rode in the procession in carriages, escorted by a body of mounted Connecticut officers commanded by Gen. Hawley.

The Legislature assembled at 2:30 o'clock.

Gov. Jewell took the oath of office and read the inaugural message.

COLUMBUS, May 16.—Prince De Lynar of Prussia, was married at noon to-day to Miss Mary Parsons of this city. Bishop McIlvaine officiated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The dry weather throughout Central Illinois is seriously injuring the wheat and oat crops.

Grasshoppers in clouds are destroying the crops in Los Angelos county, California.

A number of Indians of the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Michita and other tribes are in St Louis, en route for Washington.

The Metropolis (Ill.) *Times* reports the fruit prospects poor in that section, owing to the depredations of the curculio.

From reports it is estimated that there will be 1,400 delegates in attendance upon the Baptist anniversaries to be held in Chicago this week and next.

By the latest reports, five hundred and fifty commissioners will attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Chicago.

John Howard, aged 86 years, and sixty years a resident of Dearborn county, Indiana, committed suicide at Lawrenceburg by drowning in the Ohio river.

A company with five millions of capital, to construct eight canals to irrigate the entire valley of San Joaquin, California, and tributary valleys has been incorporated.

Henri Drayton, the famous English baritone singer, was stricken with paralysis at Rochester, on the 15th, as he was about taking the train for Syracuse. His lower limbs were paralyzed.

Telegrams from all points represent the prospects for fruit in California never was better. Of grapes there will be an unusually heavy yield. Wheat and barley light, but probably a full half average crop, and possibly more.

Abraham Mund, formerly of Ottumwa, but more recently of Bloomfield, died at the latter place on May 6, of consumption. He was a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln, whom in size and singularity of person he closely resembled.

The Jefferson (Iowa) *Bee* states that a special train went east over the Northwestern road last week, composed of fifteen cars of tea, five of bullion, and two of silk—making it worth in the aggregate about $3,000,000, and the richest train ever run across Iowa.

Franklin W. Pierce was taken to Cincinnati on the 15th from Wheeling, Va., where he was arrested on Thursday night, charged with robbing the post offices at Wilmington and Circleville, Ohio, in April. Property was found in his possession that was identified by the postmasters of those places. He declined to say how he came into possession of the articles, waived an examination and was committed.

On the 5th inst., M. P. Carlock, who lives four miles west of Atlanta, lost a little boy under peculiarly sad circumstances. A barrel had been sunk in the ground to receive waste water from the kitchen sink, and here the little fellow was found, not in the barrel, but leaning over the edge of it, with only his face and hands immersed. The top of his head was not even wet. It is thought that he had attempted to drink from the barrel, and had been unable to get back.

A couple of English gentlemen, on their way to San Francisco, recently stopped in Benton county, Iowa, to visit a family who left the mother country years ago, when in prosperous circumstances, to settle in Iowa. The visitors found a widow in very poor circumstances. Her husband had embarked in undertakings which turned out badly, had died, and left her in need and almost heart broken. They purchased a fine home for her, and furnished it, paid some debts which were hanging over her, left her a sum of money and settled $250 a year upon her. Then they continued their trip.

On Friday Morgan Price discovered a lead mine on his farm adjoining Mt. Carroll, Ill. He has already taken out 100 pounds of ore.

E. L. Sanderson who was lately awarded $5,000 damages for libel from the *Sunday Mercury*, has been sued for $2,000 lawyer's fees.

A premature explosion occurred at Midland Tunnel in the Shawangunk Mountains, on the 16th, by which two men were killed and four injured.

A special to the Evansville, Ind., Journal, says an old corn doctor, named Maley, jumped overboard from the steamer Rose Hite, this morning, and was drowned.

The large machine shop recently erected at Napoleon was blown down by the gale which visited that place on the 16th. The amount of damage is not yet ascertained.

Jonathan Feigley, a farmer of Clark county, Ohio, aged 68 years, was found on the 16th suspended by the neck in a pig sty. His mind had been affected lately from a paralytic stroke.

The forests along the line of the Rondout & Oswego Railroad in New York are burning. A large tract of woodland has already been burnt over. The fire originated from sparks from engines.

Thomas Reed, while crossing the track of the Little Miami Railroad in Cincinnati, on the 16th, with a wagon, was struck by a passing train and instantly killed. He was a resident of Covington, Ky.

The County Treasurer of Clark County, Iowa, whose safe was broken into and robbed a few days ago, says "he will have the safe lathed and plastered again in a few days, and it will be as good as ever it was."

The Nashua *Post* has the following: "The newspapers have circulated the report that Anna Dickinson was about to marry an Iowa Congressman. We have the authority of Anna herself for saying that there is no foundation for the story."

We hear that potato bugs come in numbers as they count the French debt, by "milliards," and that the prospects are that there will be very "small potatoes, and few in a hill," this season.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

The great German Peace Festival wound up at Philadelphia on the 16th, with a pic-nic at the Rifle grounds a few miles north of the city. The ground covers 30 acres and was so densely crowded that but little comfort was experienced by those who were present.

Mr. J. A. Strober, a gentleman residing at Shoeneck, Ill., during last summer placed several catfish in a rain-water hogshead, the water in which froze solid during the winter, and of course the fish must have been imbedded in the ice. The other day, in examining the hogshead, he found the fish swimming about as if nothing had happened.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting in Dayton, on the 16th, was addressed by Hon. Peter Odlin and others. Resolutions were adopted favoring the enforcement of the liquor laws, and especially the enforcement on Sunday. A petition of five thousand adult citizens was presented asking the Mayor to compel obedience.

Johnny Devine, alias the Chicken, has been arrested and identified as the perpetrator of the diabolical attempt to murder a young German named Kamp at San Francisco, after having beaten him out of twenty dollars. He decoyed him out in the hills south of the city and shot him in the head, but failed to kill him.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri convened its annual session in St. Louis on the 16th. The reports show the order to be in a flourishing condition; twenty one new lodges were organized during the year. The number of contributing members of the State are 10,032; amount in Treasury, $3,592; investments, $195,520; total assets, $231,493; revenue, $78,709; paid for the relief of brothers, $13,139, paid for the relief of widowed families, $5,827; paid for the education of orphans, $2,778, paid for the burying of the dead, $3,559; total relief fund, $25,577.

GILSEY'S HOUSE WARMING.

Helmbold's New Enterprise—A Gorgeous Pharmaceutical Display—Drugs and Other Conveniences.

Keeping pace with the great tide of uptown migration, theatres, places of amusement, and business palaces are springing up in every direction, while the wants of transient passengers to the city are also amply provided for. Among the latest architectural achievements is the erection of the Gilsey House, a magnificent caravansary, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, having a frontage of 65 feet on the former, and 149 on the latter. From the street level it has eight stories, with a height of 115 feet, the uniformity of the structure being agreeably broken by two turrets, and is said to be capable of affording comfortable accommodation to 400 guests. The four lower floors are divided up into suits of rooms, richly upholstered, while the upper ones are devoted to single sleeping apartments. Access to them is gained by

A BROAD DOUBLE STAIRCASE

protected by heavy carved balusters and an elevator.

One of the features of the establishment, which is to be conducted partly on the European style, is a dining-room on the second floor, in which a *table d'hote* dinner, called a "ladies' ordinary," will be served daily. There is also a ladies' refreshment saloon almost a fac simile of the gent's [illegible], only a little more spicy, and more gorgeously equipped. The exact nature of the liquids to be dispensed has not transpired.

On the opposite side of the main hall from the barroom is the entrance to the drug store of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, which, if possible, surpasses the other parts of the house by its elaborate finish. It is finished in the same extravagantly splendid style as his down town store, and rivals it in elegance, though not in extent. It has two entrances, and is about seventy-five feet long by twenty-five feet breadth. The counters, of black walnut,

RICHLY INLAID

are surmounted by marble slabs. The center of each panel containing the monogram "H. T. H." Three crystal chandeliers throw a flood of sparkling light on the showy glass cases and [illegible], while around the walls are ranged brilliant [illegible] of the [illegible] material.

Last evening the hotel and store were thrown open for the inspection of the public and future patrons and [illegible]. A band discoursed [illegible] music from the [illegible] of the grand staircase, while the [illegible] swept through the [illegible] of rooms [illegible] in mellow light, and [illegible] which they [illegible] Messrs. Breslin, [illegible] & [illegible].

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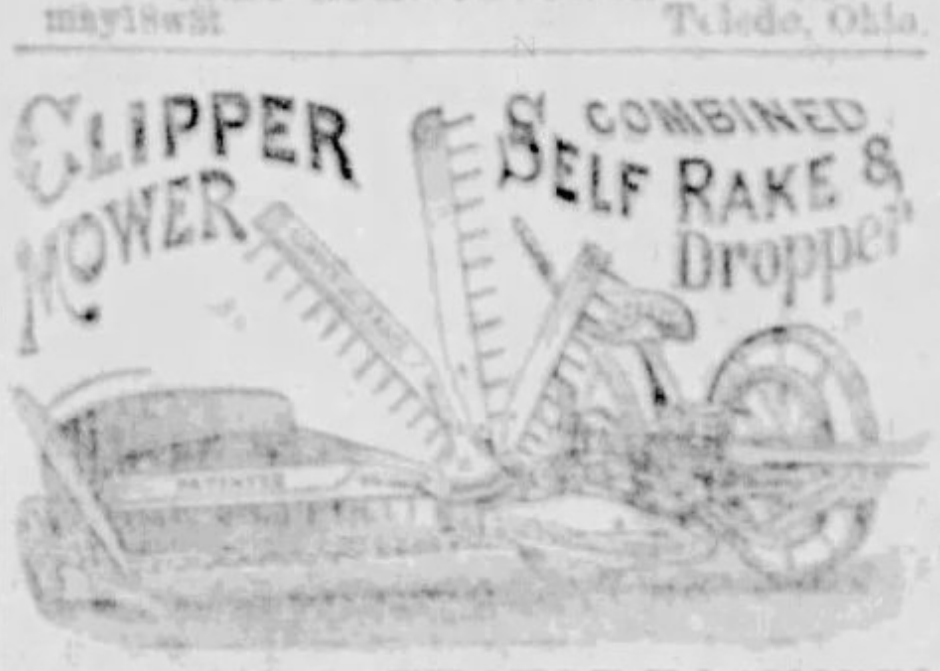

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

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OFF FOR THE WEST.

Dr. MILLER of the BLADE left Toledo on his western tour last Monday night. He goes first to Missouri and the Indian Territory; thence through Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and the British Possessions, and possibly to Puget Sound. His letters will appear from week to week in the BLADE, as heretofore announced. We hope to have the first in time for next week's paper. Persons who wish reliable information concerning the Great West should not fail to read these letters.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

We rejoice that the effort of unpatriotic and narrow minded politicians to array the Democratic party against the new treaty is a decided failure. The maintenance of peace between the two great English-speaking nations is an object too transcendantly important to permit small politicians to use it for any partisan advantage. The mercantile and trading classes, who act with the Democratic party for the sake of its free trade proclivities, and for the privilege of asserting some restraint on the bad and lawless elements of which that party in the great cities is largely made up, have caused their voice to be heard. The more intelligent and high-toned statesmen holding the views of that party, have protested against any attempt to prejudice or hinder the candid consideration of the treaty on its own merits, or any attempt to make partisan capital out of the grave controversies which it aims to settle by rational and christian methods.

In the sad condition of distracted, self-ruined France we see the consequences of rashly and causelessly letting loose the war demon among the nations. In vain did PREVOST PARADOL, and some of the wisest and truest of her sons, warn the government and the people of the unspeakable calamities which a war with Germany would bring upon France. With prophetic ken they saw the sad humiliation coming upon their beloved France. Rather than see the certain fulfilment of his own reluctant prophecies PARADOL sought refuge in the grave. Had France only been capable of the patience, reason and high national morality which Great Britain and the United States have exemplified in the negotiations of the past ten eventful years, her career of prosperity would have been going forward at this time with unabated momentum, and more glowing promise than ever before. There is a limit even to the daring of a great martial nation. France for lack of wisdom to perceive that limit has gone beyond it, and her pride is now weighed down with burdens of defeat and shame such as never before rested upon her.

England and the United States have too many interests in common to quarrel on slight provocations. Their language, laws, manners, morals and religion are now spreading over the earth. Gibbon said that Roman arms conquered Greece, but Grecian literature and ideas subjected Rome. The latter conquest was not with the confused noise of war nor with garments drenched in human gore, but it was all the more permanent as well as beneficial on that account. The Anglo-Saxon civilization is being diffused and becoming dominant over the earth outside of the thickly peopled lands of Europe. It is changing the character and habits of the people of the islands of the sea, and even the older continents of Asia and Africa, along their coast lines, are bearing the impress of their power. The two nations are engaged by the civilizing, elevating and humanizing influence of commerce, literature and religion in one common glorious work for the race of man. They must not lose their power for this essential work by falling out by the way.

Our last war with Great Britain was the result of hot-headed and arbitrary diplomacy on the part of Great Britain, and of a short sighted and reckless party feeling in America. Both nations lost much, and were content to conclude the war by a settlement which contained not a single allusion to the causes about which the war was begun. Both did gallant fighting, but both felt the inconclusive character of the contest of arms. But since that time the experience of the two nations and the ripened conclusions of a wise diplomacy have settled definitely and satisfactorily all the points which imbroiled them in war in 1812. The triumphs of reason are more enduring than those of war, as those of war never stand unless supplemented and sustained by those of reason and truth.

We had reason to complain of the men who turned the influence of the British government against us in the time of our civil war. But more than a majority of the *people* of Great Britain were with us. We have more to lay up against the rebels and copperheads of our land than against unfriendly parties in England. The good Queen of Great Britain never gave sign of sympathy with the rebellion. In the death of Prince ALBERT the United States lost a true and influential friend. We suffered from the bad-principled, stolid conservatism of Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL, much as we did from the bad statesmanship of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the evil counsels of the school of politicians to which he belonged. But the changes of ten years have put a more liberal and rational management in control of both governments. We have an advanced and sounder state of opinion in both countries. A higher sentiment of national morality and justness prevails than ever before in the two countries. Hence the circumstances are more favorable than ever for a settlement which shall lay a foundation of eternal peace between us.

Great Britain sent over the sea to us a Commission composed of some of her wisest and most liberal statesmen and publicists. They have put on record an apology which it not ample for her transgression is certainly more complete and comprehensive than that proud and powerful nation has been accustomed to make to other nations. It is an acknowledgment not extorted by fear, but prompted by the convictions wrought in the mind of that nation that her government erred in its course toward us, and that we have a real grievance to complain of. Our government has honored itself by meeting this deputation in a candid and friendly spirit. We may not claim that the work of the High Commission is all that all the statesmen and thinkers of the two nations will agree upon as the best that could be devised. If we never settle our disputes until we thus effect a settlement we will be distracted by war until both nations are consumed. It was not to be expected that the negotiations of Mr. ADAMS or Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, would be complete and satisfactory. The wounds of the war were too fresh and sore, and the hand of death had not removed from power the men whose stubborn notions were the bane of the two nations. The time had not come. But now the time is at hand when by the hearty adoption of this treaty both nations shall utter the decree "Let us have peace." And may a righteous settlement give quietness and increasing moral power to these great kindred nations.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

It seems that the friends of the annexation of the British Provinces to the government of the United States have concluded that the time for the open and public agitation of that subject has arrived. We publish below a call issued by the Canadian Annexation Society for a meeting of the friends of the movement on the 4th of July, 1871, at Niagara Falls. It will be seen that those who issue this call consider it an unaccountable mystery that Canada refused to join the Thirteen Colonies in their political separation from Great Britain, and that they esteem it a mistake which it is not yet too late to repair. The following is the call, which we are requested to publish:

ANNEXATION CONVENTION AT NIAGARA FALLS JULY 4, 1871.

To the People of the United States and British Provinces:

Nearly one hundred years ago, Thirteen out of Fourteen British Colonies of North America, resolved to sever their connection with the mother country, and to establish a nation for themselves. After a war of seven years their object was accomplished, the one Colony refusing to join in the effort for independence.

This action of Canada would seem strange, considering that it had just been conquered from France, and therefore could have no sympathy with England, and its determination can only be accounted for by misdescription on the part of its leading men, or by mere accident, which often directs the most important events, and forms the nations of the earth.

The wisdom of the United States in seperating from the mother country, and in establishing a Republican Government, has been acknowledged by the civilized world. Its rapid and general advancement; in the increase of population, the universal diffusion of education, in internal improvements, in agriculture, commerce, mining, the mechanic arts, and the steady progress in political liberty, is admitted even by the greatest enemies of Republican Government.

During the same time, while Canada has advanced correspondingly with most monarchical countries, it has fallen far in the rear of its more fortunate neighbor, thereby demonstrating the manifest superiority of Republican over Monarchical institutions.

As the union of adjacent States with kindred peoples, the same language, identical interests, and a common destiny, has in all ages and countries, and especially in America and Europe, been attended with the happiest results, therefore it is natural that a very large number, if not even a majority, of the people in both the United States and the British Provinces believe that the Union of these kindred States would forever prevent war, that dire calamity of mankind, secure complete fraternity, obliterate all restrictions upon trade and commerce, and finally result in immense and lasting advantage to all.

To encourage, increase, and consolidate the friends of this union, its earnest advocates in the two kindred countries have concluded to call an Annexation Convention to meet at Niagara Falls, on the 4th of July, 1871. Two Delegates from each Congressional District in the United States, and two Delegates from each Parliamentary District in all the British Provinces, will compose the Convention. As a striking illustration of the purpose of the Convention, the "*Old Ship Monarchy*," rotten, dismasted, with bulwarks stove in, and despoiled of its ornaments and gilding, will be sent over the Falls, to be dashed to pieces on the everlasting rocks of liberty beneath.

By order of the Canadian Annexation Society.

AMERICUS T. WILSON,
President,
Washington, D. C.
M. PICARD, Vice President,
Quebec, C. E.
FRANK STILLWELL, Sec'y,
Toronto, C. W.

◆

Horace Greeley arrived in Galveston on the 19th. He was met by Mayor McKee and a committee of the City Council. Colonel Thrasher welcomed him on behalf of the municipality, to which Greeley responded briefly. At 3 o'clock the committee with a limited number of guests, among them the publishers of the *News* and *Democrat*, dined together. The party then took a drive on the beach and visited the notable places in the city. After supper another reception was given, during which a large number of prominent citizens, white and colored were introduced, and a serenade was given them by an excellent colored band. Mr. Greeley, on being called out, took a place on the balcony and spoke at some length, avoiding the political topics almost entirely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN alluding to the madness of the Red mob which holds Paris, we recently observed that the churches would probably be destroyed unless the city was captured by the legitimate government. A despatch, given elsewhere, mentions an order for a general sacking of the churches, and the demolition of one of them. The Communists, it is further stated, declare that they will raze the city rather than surrender it. No one doubts that they are capable of anything desperate. The men who are running "a mok" against civilization, and attempting by sheer brute force, without any reference to right, to reverse the results of centuries of civilization, will not stop at the demolition of churches, works of art, or whatever can glut their thirst for destruction. They have robbed the ROTHSCHILDS and the Bank of France, have decreed the abrogation of rents and debts, sacked churches and imprisoned and insulted the clergy, demolished the Vendome Column and the residence of THIERS, and have begun the destruction of the churches and what may end in the razing of the city.

The insurrection is not in any way connected with the legitimate Republican movement in Europe. The men who control it are socialists in political and social ideas, and atheists and infidels in religion. All the baser and more desperate elements of the city are with them simply because they are always at war with whatever is established in government or society. The insurrection shows as distinctly as did the original French Revolution how truly Christianity is the salt of the earth, or in other words, the Conservative power. We can understand a revolution against a particular dynasty or form of government, but a revolution against the established principles of right and the laws of nature as exhibited in political economy, is beyond our comprehension except upon some theory of madness.

THE greatest literary blow given Senator SUMNER was recently administered by the Tammany Republican Committee in New York by a resolution. The English is of that quality which neither gods nor men can endure, and as Mr. SUMNER is a scholar and has a fine ear to good composition, the resolution must have given him more pain than anything which has been written concerning him. The Committee

Resolved, That the recent deposition by the United States Senate of CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from Senatorial dignities, defines to the American eye, with startling distinctness, the outlines of this tragic tableau. It is the 13th day of May, 1856. The curtain rises upon a Senate Chamber, a seated Senator, and a stricken blow. The 10th day of March, 1871, has come. Again the Senate Chamber, the seated Senator, and a blow. Fifteen years have passed. The same Senate house and the man the same. Say you who saw the deed, all else unchanged, how tolls the blow of slavery, then, beneath the blow sped by vicarious vengeance now?

Of course we cannot pretend to understand this, but the idea seems to be that as Senator SUMNER committed some great wrong by being struck down by a Southern ruffian in the Senate, he is now paid for it by "vicarious vengeance." As a specimens of English it is only excelled by an account of an earthquake, written by a native of India, and published in the *Indian Daily News*. The earthquake occurred in Bengal, and is thus graphically described:

"Just at 5 A. M., this morning before I got out of my bed suddenly it was felt that my breast and whole body began to tremble at first shock at which I was awaked and considered myself any sickness would have effected over me which made me such restless. I was sleeping at second storied room which began to shake, but upon doubt that noise comes out like melting machine was mouse or rat jumping from this corner to the other immediately after such noise, a second shock was felt with such violence that door was shut—began to push as I was alarmed to call out my servant for assistance if anybody come to rob me, then asked, who are you? no answer was received then, it was emagined that it was a merely earthquake which brought in my memorandum to read from many newspapers that at different countries by earthquake the several high and small buildings are thrown down which striked my heart so much that I instantly came out of my bed room to a open terrace, that I may save myself from falling under the building, then at first one blowed his-*shank*, then many noise was heard, then my inward shaking was perceived more than an hour to be lasted."

THE New York *Sun*, speaking of CARLETON's poems, says:

"Is it possible that the new poet who has recently appeared in the columns of the Toledo BLADE—and he is a poet of no trifling quality—can be the veritable Petroleum V. Nasby, who has so long enlightened the country on politics from the Confederate Cross Roads? It is true that the poems which he has produced have been signed with the name of William M Carleton; but as Nasby is one of the most modest men in the United States, it is by no means impossible that Carleton will turn out to be merely another of his literary aliases. At any rate we congratulate the Toledo BLADE on having produced something new and good. Whether Carleton be Nasby or Nasby Carleton, or whether either of them be the other or not, the poems are things of which any literary artist might be proud."

Mr. CARLETON is a young man about twenty-five years of age, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and now a resident of that place. He has written other poems besides those published in the BLADE, but we have never heard of his having written any of the NASBY letters. His earlier effort show the possession of the poetic faculty in a high degree, but it is only recently that he seems to have gained complete control of his wings and shown that strength which can attain to true poetic heights and sustained flights. His errors thus far are mainly those which result from haste or probably a careless exultation in his poetic power. This time and exercise will correct, and the BLADE will have introduced to the world one of its genuine singers.

WE have still further evidence of the good effects of the Ku Klux act upon the South. Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi, some time ago was understood to be winking at the outrages committed in that State. Although elected as a Republican, he is a native of the South, and was supposed to have little sympathy with the "carpet-baggers." While the power of the State was not sufficient to preserve order, he hesitated or refused to ask for Federal aid, and the Legislature therefore asked the Government for assistance. A few days ago, however, he sent a special message to the Legislature upon the subject of these outrages, in which he asks for such legislation as will enable him "to draw the Ku Klux assassin from his hiding place," and suggests that in order to secure his punishment the preliminary examination be before a Circuit Judge and that the prisoner be held in jail to the exclusion of any application for enlargement, until such examination is begun He says:

Having found the powers conceded at the last session, insufficient to bring the parties engaged in the crimes of those assassins, to punishment, I trust you will not fail to pass, before adjournment, such laws as shall enable me to draw the Ku-Klux assassin from his hiding place, and when so drawn, to hand him over to certain justice. To meet one of the causes of the failure of justice, I recommend that the preliminary examination of parties accused of homicide or Ku-Kluxism shall be had before a Chancellor or a Circuit Judge, and, further, that until that examination shall have commenced, the accused shall be held in the county jail, to the exclusion of any application for his enlargement on bail. This will remove cases of so grave a character from the good nature or the timidity of an ordinary Magistrate, to a Magistrate whose learning will prove a foil to that of counsel, and whose dignity of position will overawe the agencies of intimidation.

It is a result hardly to have been expected that the Ku-Klux act should induce the States to take such action as will protect life and property, but there is at present an evident tendency in that direction. Whether this is generally done or not, the wisdom of adopting the measure becomes daily more apparent.

THERE is a rumor afloat that the Democracy of Ohio are about to change position upon the Constitutional amendments and the Reconstruction measures. VALLANDIGHAM, it is said, has become convinced that he cannot fight it out on the old line with any hope of success, and he advises the party in Ohio to accept the results of the war. The precise platform is to be an acknowledgment that the constitutional amendments are irreversible, a recognition of the principle of universal suffrage, and a demand for universal amnesty as an offset. Upon this platform it is proposed to nominate GROESBECK, carry the State, and elect VALLANDIGHAM to the Senate. Unfortunately for the Democracy in this as in everything else and as always heretofore, it is unable to agree. Almost the entire Democratic press of the South and a large portion of the press of the North demands the abrogation of the amendmants and will no doubt continue to do so during the Ohio campaign. It will be one of the easiest tasks devolving upon the journalist, should the Ohio Democracy adopt this platform, to show that it does not accord with the position of the party generally. But should the National Democracy adopt the same platform, what hope could the party have of success? The people would still prefer the party which made these measures, to the party which for years bitterly opposed them at every step and only accepted them when it became evident that longer resistance was hopeless. The people cannot be brought to trust the Democracy for at least a decade to come. The hope of securing Republican votes by promises of revenue and civil service reform and of economy in the administration of the Government, is no better founded than the hope of securing them by the proposed change of base on the amendments. The city government of New York is a standing example of Democratic rule to which the people can point when asked to support the party. There, by the aid of a Democratic Legislature, it has burdened the people with intolerable taxes, doubled the debt of the city and county in four years, arranged to tax the city millions more during the next two years, put the public schools, wharves and streets in the hands of a corrupt ring, and organized the felons and the rowdies to repeat votes, stuff ballot-boxes and intimidate Republican voters.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants to know if the Chinese are Darwinians why or when the fashion of their chimpanzee forefathers was so changed as to locate the Chinaman's "tail" in the back of his head. DARWIN will be at as great a loss to account for this as he is to account for just when and how the majority of the race came to lose their tails. Is it not possible that the back-bone in the Chinaman is reversed, thus bringing the lower or tail end to the back of the head? We submit this to Mr. DARWIN as one of those possible "changes," which he says have "supervened," not in a confident spirit but with that modesty which becomes those who deal with questions of science. We might go on, as all theorists including Mr. DARWIN do, and find abundance of material in the habits of the Chinese to sustain our view. Thus the Chinese are remarkable for doing nearly everything backwards, a habit which may be attributed to the reversed position of the spinal column. They begin at the end of a book and read forward, at the bottom and read toward the top and at the right hand side of the page and read toward the left. In mounting a horse they go upon the right side and throw the left leg over instead of the right. To them the very points of the compass are reversed, for they call us the "western devils," when our location is east of them.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, Mrs. Admiral DAHLGREN, Mrs. CATHARINE E. BEECHER, and other ladies, it is said, are vigorously pushing the anti-woman suffrage movement and are about to start a monthly in Baltimore to be called *The True Woman*. We would suggest to these ladies that the woman movement is a political one in one of its leading features, and that ladies should not, from their standpoint, engage in politics. The publication of a journal as the organ of a party is so evidently a man's business, so plainly a masculine occupation, that we are surprised to see these ladies engaging in so questionable an undertaking. The strife which this reform generates is so evidently unfeminine, from the stand-point of these ladies, that we are astonished to see that they do not leave their husbands, brothers and masculine friends to do what opposing is necessary to be done. We warn these distinguished ladies that they are taking a step, from the stand-point of those who oppose the woman movement, which they cannot retrace when they would. By the time they have fought down the woman movement they will have such a taste for public strife, and will have so lost the habit of attending to domestic duties, that they cannot return to the dullness and inaction of the family, and will have to engage in some other reform or public question from sheer habit and mental want. The opposition which they make will develop them into public women, and there is no reversing development. Moreover they are in actual danger, from sheer development, of becoming advocates of woman suffrages just as Democrats who read even Democratic papers grow into Republicans from the development which reading necessitates.

A DESPATCH from Dayton announces that the Democratic County Convention was held there on the 18th, and that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM submitted his "new departure" platform and supplemented it with a carefully written speech. The platform takes substantially the ground stated in our remarks of yesterday, viz: that the results of the war are to be accepted, and it is added that Democratic delinquencies are to be apologized for. It is expected that these resolutions will form the ground-work of the National Democratic platform. There is at least some significance in the fact that the "new departore" emanates from VALLANDIGHAM, who has been the leader of the extremely conservative or anti-progressive element of the Democracy. Whether his influence will be any greater in effecting a change of base than that of the late rebel leaders who have advised the Democracy to accept the results of the war as irreversible, remains to be seen. We judge from the tone of the Southern and a portion of the Northern Democratic press that it will not, and that it will be as difficult to unite the Democracy during the coming campaign as it has been heretofore.

Another "new departure," we notice, is recommended by some of our Democratic cotemporaries. This is no less a suggestion than that the policy of selecting bad men for office be abandoned, and that good men be selected in future. This "good men" departure will be difficult, as it involves selecting candidates almost entirely from the ranks of the Republican party, and it is to be presumed that few of these will consent to run on the Democratic ticket. Something like this was attempted when the nomination for Governor was tendered to Gen. ROSECRANS, but he promptly declined to give himself to political immolation in order to keep the Democratic organization alive.

A DESPATCH from Richmond says that JAMES M. SIMMS, a colored member of the Georgia Legislature, has obtained a verdict for $1,800 damages against the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad company for ejecting him from the white peoples' cabin on the steamer Keyport, between Washington and Richmond. It is probable that railroad and steamboat companies will soon tire of paying heavy damages to colored men whom their agents are in the habit of insulting and subjecting to inconvenience. These damages are about the only effective method which can be used to prevent putting the unreasonable caste prejudice which grew out of slavery into practice. This prejudice reaches the climax of absurdity when it ejects a man who occupies a seat in the halls of Congress from the cabin of a steamboat in which the most abandoned villian or outcast who pays his fare can ride.

In this connection, it is proper to refer still further to the responsibility of companies which carry passengers. Not only will the courts hold them responsible for making invidious distinctions between those of whom they exact equal fare, but for the annoyance, insult or injury which may result from the neglect or misconduct of their agents. A case has recently been decided in Maine which shows the liability of railroad companies for the conduct of their employees. A passenger surrendered his ticket on demand to a brakeman, and soon afterwards the brakeman denied having received the ticket, insulted the passenger and threatened to "split his head open and spill his brains." The defendants did not discharge the brakeman, and the passenger brought suit. The jury was instructed that the case was a proper one for exemplary damages and they returned a verdict for $8,850. The Court, in laying down the law, said:

"The carrier's obligation is to carry his passengers safely and properly, and to treat them respectfully; and if he intrusts the performance of this duty to his servants, the law holds him responsible for the manner in which they execute the trust. The law seems to be now well settled that the carrier is obliged to protect his passengers from violence and insult from whatever source arising. He is not regarded as insurer of his passenger's safety against every possible source of danger, but he is bound to use all such reasonable precautions as human judgment and foresight are capable of to make the passenger's journey safe and comfortable. He must not only protect his passenger against the violence and insults of strangers and co-passengers, but *a fortiori*, against the violence and insults of his own servants. If this duty to the passenger is not performed, if this protection is not furnished, but, on the contrary, the passenger is assaulted and insulted through his negligence or willful misconduct of the carrier's servant, the carrier is necessarily responsible."

IT will be seen by the despatches that the learned murderer RULOFF, was hanged yesterday at Binghampton. The case taken altogether is one of the most remarkable on record, and affords material of interest for the moralist, the phychologist and the novelist. He met death coolly and reticently and with apparently that pride which he says attended him through life. He appears to have been either one of those moral monsters whom the ethical writers mention as having been born without a "conscience" or a "moral sense," or a man whose sense of right and wrong was crushed out by the pride to which he referred in his interview with Dr. VANDERPOOL. He was asked whether or not the fact of another existence with rewards and punishments would have any effect in influencing his action. He replied: "No, I should do as I intended without regard to the existence of a God or a Devil, a Heaven or a Hell. I have felt this pride during my whole life." When questioned as to his belief in a God, he replied: "I don't know; I assent to nothing but what is reduceable to mathematical precision; I must prove it to my senses." Dr. VANDERPOOL said of him:

"He is the most remarkable man I ever came in contact with; a man of unbounded learning and enormous brain, conversant thoroughly with all the European languages, and with a perfect mastery of the Greek tongue; undoubtedly one of the most learned men living! The readiness with which he answered the metaphysical questions put to him was wonderful. He has a deep, penetrating eye, not large, but intelligent, that he keeps on you continually while engaged in conversation. For three hours we kept him in continual conversation. Sometimes it was very rapid, and generally extremely interesting. His ideas of Greek mythology are remarkable."

We alluded some time ago, when the plea for his pardon on the ground of his value to science was first mentioned, to the subject of education as illustrated in RULOFF's case. Here, according to Dr. VANDERPOOL's testimony, was a man of most remarkable brain and acquirements. But his moral sense was so dead or obscured that he used his faculties and his scientific knowledge in the commission of the most heinous crimes with apparently as little compunction as other scientific men would use the lower animals in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. A clergyman in this city recently alluded to RULOFF as illustrating the result of the materialistic ideas of the age, or of that exclusive devotion to exact science which is one of our modern tendencies. The case certainly affords one of the best illustrations on record of the fact that were intellectual discipline and attainment do not make men good members of society or good men in any sense. The State no less than the church is chiefly interested in the moral and religious education of men.

A DESPATCH from Cincinnati says that the Hamilton county Democracy have endorsed VALLANDIGHAM's "new departure" platform. The Butler county Democracy, however, cannot accept them. They have, no doubt, a vivid recollection of the time when in the town of Hamilton they were assembled in the Democratic Pandemonium plotting treasonable resolutions, and their leader, who until then was thought to be in Canada, suddenly raised his head and stood among them. He was then the true representative of Democratic sentiment, and the difficulty with his "new departure" is that it is in conflict with the prejudices and sentiments of the Democratic party as expressed during the last decade and burned in with the red hot iron of civil strife. It will be no easy task, therefore, to secure the acceptance of the new platform among either the Democratic masses or leaders. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* demurs to their acceptance as a whole, and says that the "Democracy everywhere believe that the Constitution was altered by fraud and force," "whatever they may agree upon as to how the amendments should be treated in the future." This is the vital issue. The Democracy believe that the amendments are frauds and have not yet agreed as to how they are to be treated, but in most instances when the leaders and press have spoken, without concert of action, they have demanded the abrogation of the amendments.

Probably the better name for these resolutions would be the 'Wooden-Horse Platform.' The *World*, the *Courier-Journal* and a few other Democratic papers have urged the necessity of keeping the real designs of the party in the background. Several of the Southern journals have expressed a willingness to do so if it is perfectly understood in advance that when power is secured the amendments are to be treated as frauds and the reconstruction measures as usurpations. VALLANDIGHAM has probably therefore been selected by the Democratic leaders of the North who have framed the wooden-horse in secret to put it forth. They ask the people to aid them in placing it inside the gates of the Government and to trust them for what it contains. Once inside, VALLANDIGHAM, THURMAN, DAVIS, BRECKENRIDGE and others will issue from its bowels armed with spears and attack the constitutional amendments.

Considering the platform as genuine, however, it is the highest tribute that has ever been paid to the wisdom of the Republican party. With a few exceptions, it endorses fully the results of the policy of that party during the last decade. And upon no vital and practical question is there such a difference as to enable the people to see that anything can be gained by a change. VALLANDIGHAM endorsing the Republican party is another illustration of the familiar text, slightly modified and adapted, that when the ways of a party please Providence even its enemies will be at peace with it. We subjoin an abstract of the resolutions, with the suggestion that as there are so few and such unimportant issues between the two parties, the country had better trust the Republican party to continue the policy which it has inaugurated than to trust such policy to the inexperienced hands and opposing heart of the Democracy. The resolutions declare

1. That the constitution, with its amendments, shall be strictly construed. 2. That the Democratic party pledges itself to the faithful execution of the instruments as amended, "so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition." 3. The absolute equality of each State within the Union, with no power to expel a State, or to deprive it of the right of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. 4. The maintenance of State and local governments for State and local purposes, and a General Government for national purposes only, with independence of the several departments of the government. 5. That all acts of legislation are repealable, and may be changed, and cannot be a binding finality, beyond the action of future Congresses. 6. That an act of universal amnesty should be passed. 7. That the public debt should be paid as early as practicable consistent with moderate taxation. 8. That the manner and cost of collecting the revenue should be reformed, and taxation reduced to meet the necessities of the government economically administered. 9. That there shall be a searching reform of the civil service. 10 That there should be a strictly revenue tariff. 11 That taxation should be based on wealth, and not on population, and persons should be compelled to contribute according to the amount and not the character of their property 12 That specie payments should be restored. 13. That there is no necessary conflict between labor and capital. 14. That there shall be no more grants of land to corporations, such lands to be held as homesteads, or sold to actual settlers only. 15 That the party will oppose the scheme to acquire San Domingo 'as a job' and by the means proposed. 16. That the recent act of Congress called the Ku-Klux bill is in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the constitution. 17. That the Republican party of 1871 is not the Republican party which existed previous to the war, nor the "Union party" during the war, but is "only an administration, or Grant, party, dating back to March 4th, 1869, and is to be judged by its record since then"

IT is innocently stated by the public journals that O'DONNAVAN ROSSA, the Irish exile, has rented a cottage for the season near Clifton, Staten Island. This is an example which should shame the previous celebrities in this Fenian and Exile business. It was the practice of prominent Fenians heretofore to rent luxurious rooms in New York, drink the best Burgundy and smoke the choicest Havanas, while they thrust their polished calf-skin boots out of the windows. The servant girls and hod-carriers of course footed the bills because they loved Old Ireland and hated Old England. But Mr. O'DONNAVAN ROSSA wisely rents an humble cottage on Staten Island and economizes the money which he has made by suffering in an English prison. We congratulate Mr. O'DONNAVAN ROSSA on having secured a competence before the Fenian business has ceased to pay.

WE are gratified to see that our neighbor, Canada, is extending encouragement to Miss RYE in her second scheme to assist English girls to come to the American continent. This gratification is double. First, because Miss RYE's plan is to assist worthy girls of limited means to find homes on this side, ignoring the worthless classes, and, secondly, because, however much we may sympathize with our friends in Canada in their loss, the girls will in due time find their way to the United States as the male immigrants do, and as so many native Canadians are doing. The success of Miss RYE should suggest to philanthropic ladies in the East a similar scheme to transport the tens of thousands of surplus worthy women of the East to the West, where, as we have recently shown, there is a surplus male element to be complemented, and which is crying out to the East to send them wives.

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It has come to light that the murderer Ruloff figured very prominently in the vicinity of Red Creek, Wayne county, New York, about fifteen years ago. He passed by the name of Boardman, and professed to be a German artist and linguist, and to have just come from Germany. He spoke German fluently, also several other languages, and during his stay his manners and accomplishments gave him the *entree* to the best society. He paid attention to the Preceptress of Red Creek Seminary, a lady who has since married a worthy man and now lives a short distance outside of Oswego City. They were engaged to marry, and the wedding-day was fixed. A day or two beforehand, however, Ruloff's wife and child appeared on the scene, and, satisfying the people of their identity, broke up the preparations. Boardman, *alias* Ruloff, immediately left, and it was but a short time afterward that his wife and child disappeared so mysteriously. These statements, which have never before been made public, are given on competent authority.

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A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities. Another writer says if you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time.

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The practice of charring timber that is to be used for naval purposes, so as to preserve it against rot, finds much favor in some of the European dockyards, notwithstanding the greater efficacy claimed for other methods.

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Parson Brownlow has expressed the opinion that President Grant will be re-nominated and re-elected.

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The Practical Poultry Book.

The People's Practical Poultry Book is a volume of 225 pages on the breeds, breeding, rearing and general management of poultry, by Wm. M. Lewis, published by D. D. T. Moore, New York. This is illustrated by over one hundred engravings, and as the title implies, is practical in its aims, facts preponderating over theories. Much space is devoted to the different breeds, their history given and their characteristics fully described. The breeding and management of poultry is fully discussed; the fattening and preparing of fowls for market; the rearing of fowls for market and eggs; and all departments coming under the general head, receiving due attention. Among the most valuable chapters are those devoted to the diseases of poultry and to poultry houses, yards and runs. We have also a chapter on incubators, one on poultry enemies, and in an appendix is given the English standard of excellence. The book is a valuable one to the farmer as well as the man devoting himself more particularly to the raising of poultry. As there is much interest shown in this direction, and as the book meets a general demand, the natural result of the publication will be an improvement coming with the information given in this attractive shape.

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Burnett's Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing.

WOMAN ITEMS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, during the past season, filled fifty-six lecture engagements, and found herself three times beyond the Mississippi.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, and all the leading politicians of Columbia, are in favor of giving women the ballot, and it is predicted that women will vote there in less than three years.

The ladies of Chicago, in solemn council assembled, recently resolved "that man's head-ship in the state, the church and the home, is an exploded idea of the dead past, opposed to a republican form of government and the Protestant religion.

Miss Mary Helen Boody, of Laconia, N. Y., has become a member of the Boston editorial corps. She was formerly engaged on *Ballou's Monthly*.

It is announced that Mrs. Livermore has prepared lectures for the next season, upon the following subjects: "Queen Elizabeth, Xantippe, the termagant wife of philosophic Socrates, and Queen Isabella of Spain."

The Crown Prince of Prussia, intends to found an honorary order for women, the cross of which will be bestowed for acts of charity, courage and devotion. Florence Nightingale will probably be the first member, and it is to be hoped that Ida Lewis will be likewise honored with the decoration.

Madame Schwasty, the Swedish novelist who is fast achieving cosmopolitan fame, is fifty-two years of age, and a native of a Swedish country town, where her father was a merchant. She was well educated in early youth, and before she attained her majority, removed to Stockholm, where she devoted herself to the art of painting, and in 1839 married the celebrated physiologist, Professor Schwasty.

Mr. Ruskin, at a recent meeting in London, for the benefit of the French female refugees, told Miss Faithful that he hardly sympathised with her purpose of defining woman's sphere, and added, "It is as refreshing as the dew's, and refined as the moon's, but it is not the rain's or the sun's." Miss Faithful agreed in this view, but added that the dark places of the earth need the fine light of the moon, and barren mountain sides look for the refreshing dew as eagerly as the valley, and our duty is not to cramp and imprison, for our own short-sighted selfish ends, what was intended for the widest and largest service, doubtless differing in kind, but equally indispensible.

A modern thinker and writer of the newspaper press, whose name is not given, says of the woman suffrage movement, that its chief strength lies in the fact that no advocate of the cause ever becomes a backslider. The strength of the reform lies in the earnestness and zeal of its supporters. Another source of power is in the intelligence and culture of the converts. It is safe to say that there are more broad minds and unfettered intellects in sympathy with this cause than ever yet united for the good of society.

J. STUART MILL delivered an address to a large Edinburg audience recently, in which he made the following arguments in favor of woman's political enfranchisement. 1st, So long as women have not equal rights with men, they will never be fairly treated. That men's good feeling could not be trusted to secure it was shown every day by police reports. 2d. In reply to the objection raised by opponents of the movement that only an extremely small minority of women have anything that deserves the name of a conscience on public affairs, he said: "How can a woman have a conscience about public affairs if she is taught to believe they are no concern of hers? Give her the same rights of man and the same obligations will follow. 3d. Another reason for giving equal political rights to woman is what the vast amount of brain, power and practical business talent which now lies in waste for want of an outlet into that great field of public usefulness, in which no one would pretend that such qualities were not needed. The whole movement of modern society from the middle ages until now, and which has been greatly underated in the present century points in the direction of the political enfranchisement of women. Their exclusion is the last remnant of the old state of society. The regime of privileges and disabilities, and of all monopolies is gone or going, and the whole spirit of the time is against predetermining by law that one set of persons should be allowed by right of birth to have and to do what others are not by any amount of exertion or superiority of talent allowed to retain."

SENATE.

On the 18th the Senate considered the case of the press correspondents. Messrs. White and Ramsdell were arraigned before the bar of the Senate, and refused to State from whom they had obtained copies of the treaty, as such statement would violate pledges they were under not to divulge the source from which copies were obtained. They both testified, however, that such copies were not secured through the hands of any Senator or any officer of the Senate. A resolution was adopted that they be retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until they should make answer. They were provided with accommodations in the room of the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The Senate met on the 19th, twenty five members being present. The subject of furnishing a copy of the treaty to the imprisoned newspaper correspondents was brought up, and it was proposed that each Senator who was supposed to have had an advance copy of the treaty should be called before the committee and examined. Mr. FENTON stated that an attempt had been made to involve him and that he had not had an advance copy. The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

The Senate met on the 20th ult. at half-past seven o'clock, A. M. Mr. Morton arose to a personal explanation and stated that an advance copy of the treaty had been sent to him at Indianapolis. Mr. Sumner stated that he had received a copy from the State Department which had been in his custody all the while, and he knew of no copy having been taken from it. Mr. Morrill stated that his theory was that a copy could not get out save through a Senator. The Senate then went into Executive session on the treaty.

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Ladies who wear point lace shawls should know, to appreciate them, that it takes two hundred women two years at steady work to finish them.

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BUSINESS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of JARED C. KING & Co. They desire agents to sell a new and valuable recipe, and one which will commend itself to every housekeeper. We know of nothing offering to those out of employment that promises better remuneration.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any of our subscribers wishing to change their address, will confer a great favor by writing their name just as it appears on the printed slip on their paper. Frequently, we have but one initial where there should be two; and when the name is written in full, we often cannot find it.

◆

To Cure A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

OUR NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED—GOV. COOK'S MESSAGE—THE CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT—THE HIGH COMMISSION—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1871.

The every day hum drum of Washington dullness was a good deal disturbed yesterday on the occasion of opening the Legislative session, which is held to be the inauguration of a new era or the turning over of a new leaf, and consequently called together a crowd and gave the opportunity to issue newspaper extras.

In the evening the public excitement took the form of a public demonstration; and a procession, largely composed of colored men, marched over to Georgetown with banners and music, and paid the Governor the compliment of a serenade.

But the matter of chief interest was the Governor's message, which is an important document, containing much valuable information about the District, and many important recommendations. It reminds me of the messages of Chief Justice Chase when he was Governor of Ohio, it is so full of education, and charity, and development. I doubt if we are quite fast enough for the advanced philanthropy of our great-hearted Governor.

On the subject of education he startles us with the information that only about one third of our children are in school, and that a majority of the schools, such as they are, have to be kept in cast off stores, sheds, agricultural sale rooms, abandoned churches, old stables, market houses, &c., and that 53 of these schools cost an annual rent of $15,000, which he says would pay the interest, very nearly, of substantial and well-arranged buildings. But he adds, very truly, that we have some first-class schools, and are making rapid progress towards higher standards generally.

He also calls attention to the fact that while Congress has been very liberal in making grants of land for school purposes, not only in the States, but also in the territories, it has done nothing thus far for this Territory. In Washington, Utah, Dakota, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming and the other territories lands have been granted with fifty millions of dollars (34,000,000 acres) and yet while this Territory pays more revenue tax to the Government than all of them put together it is the recipient of no lands. The State of Minnesota alone has had more than three millions of acres, while its internal revenue tax compares to ours as $467,700 to $512,700. Of course the Governor thinks that a little of this liberality at home would not be amiss.

On the subject of crime, poverty, reform schools and industrial prisons, the Governor wakes up the ideas of the old Marylanders and F. F's. It appears that considerably more than half the money paid for the support of the poor is drawn from the liberal classes by private solicitations and that the prisons are not projected on any plan of reformation, but are schools of vice and degradation. He proposes to turn them into organized industries and to pay over to the families of the prisoners a portion of their earnings. And that these reforms may be made effective he also proposes that they be put in charge of a committee or board of public charity.

The District has been shamefully governed for many years, and the debt of Washington alone is over $3,000,000; but the Governor recommends the funding of the debt, the establishment of a sinking fund, and, notwithstanding these burdens and a new system of improvements which the Board of Public Works recommends and endorses, he hopes to be able to reduce the taxes and to bring the financial affairs of the District into better credit.

While the Senate is engaged in scrutinizing the work of the High Commission, the individual members are taking things by the smooth handle. Yesterday they went in a special train, and with various adjuncts, to visit the impressive and historic scenes about Harper's Ferry. They were met at the Relay House by a large party from Baltimore, headed by the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and had with them several members of the Cabinet. They managed to spend a very agreeable day in clambering over the mountains, looking after the grave of John Brown and responding to the greetings of numerous citizens who very naturally wanted to see how high the High Commission actually was.

The meeting of the convention of "young men" next week in this city in the interest of the Christian Association, attracts considerable attention, and among the preparations was an all-day prayer meeting, beginning yesterday morning and continuing till 10 o'clock at night. It was under the charge of the pastors of the different churches, who changed every hour. The meeting was in Lincoln Hall, our largest audience room, and was fully attended, growing more crowded to the close. To-night there are outdoor meetings and prayer meetings in various places, and everything betokens a season of unusual interest when the delegates arrive.

The serenade to Gov. Cook, last night, called out several thousand people, and speeches were made by the Governor, Gen. Chipman, Judge Fisher and others, and those in attendance voted it a "grand time."

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on the treaty yesterday, and that the indications are good for its early adoption. The session will be secret as usual.

BUCKEYE.

THE SENATE AND MR. SUMNER—THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES—DECORATION DAY—TERRITORIAL SECRETARY—KU KLUX—THE WOMEN—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1871.

The rumor that Mr. Sumner is opposing the treaty has, probably, this foundation: There are certain provisions in it which he desires to have amended or he desires to amend by having certain provisions inserted. It is known, I suppose, that Mr. Sumner and the administration have always differed in regard to some of the main points of the controversy with England, and it was because Mr. Sumner's views were reflected by our Minister to England, rather than those of the the President that causes of difference arose which ended in Mr. Motley's removal.

One of Mr. Sumner's chief grounds of complaint against England was the haste shown in issuing the proclamation of belligerency. But the government holds that if England had the right to issue such a proclamation she had also the right to judge of the *time* when it was to be issued; and that, while the haste to decide neutrality was an evidence of her unfriendly disposition, it was not a violation of national law.

In the treaty this point does not receive the prominence which Mr. Sumner desired should be given to it, and it is quite likely that there are other points which he seeks to amend. He will be sustained by Mr. Schurz, and, perhaps, by Gen. Logan and some of the Democrats. At any rate, if amendments are pressed there will be elaborate discussion; and adjournment is far in the distance. I have confidence, however, that Mr. Sumner will vote for the treaty, even though his amendments fail.

The matter of the contumacious witnesses is attracting much attention, and the course of the *Tribune* in openly defying the Senate, naturally provokes corresponding resistance. The power which the law gives to the legislative body was greatly enlarged during the war, for obvious reasons, and the Senate may make it very uncomfortable for the witnesses and for any party, or all parties that make themselves participants in their acts. But the action contemplated by the committee has been moderated, and it may be that the witnesses will think it best to answer to-day, the questions propounded. You will know long before this reaches you.

Great preparations are making for the flower day festival, on the 30th of this month, and the prospect is that about everybody will participate in it. The departments will be closed, the business houses shut and the day given to patriotic remembrances. Hon. Stewart L. Woodhull, of New York, said to be one of the best popular speakers now in public life, is to be here to deliver the principal address, and there is every prospect that the ceremony will be even more impressive than last year.

The election of Gen. Chipman to Congress from this district made vacant the place of Secretary to the Territory, to which he had been appointed by the President, before he was named for the higher position. Mr. Douglass (Fred.) was strongly pressed for the place, but the President has put him in the Council; and, to-day it is announced that Edmund L. Stanton, the son of the late Secretary of War, has received the appointment. Mr. Stanton is a young man of very fine abilities who has entered on the practice of the law with promise of great success; but his appointment may be regarded as a compliment, in part, to the memory and services of his distinguished father.

Col. Flourney, the gentleman who drew on himself the revengeful hatred of the Ku Klux at Pontotoc, Mississippi, was a rebel officer during the war, but was a slaveholder was among the kind hearted and true men who was always the black man's friend. His course, since the war, has been to "accept the situation," and so it was necessary that he should be "cleaned out." But the result will be a caution to the white robed night walkers, and if it should be repeated somewhat frequently, the lesson would be felt throughout the South.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has commended himself to the favorable regards of the women who are operating in this region for the enlargement of their rights, by his generous appeal for more liberal legislation. He contends, in his message, that woman's rights of property should be put on a footing with those of men.

The Young Men's Christian Association is getting a new inspiration in view of the coming convention, and their meetings are not only attended largely but are of unusual interest and draw out many enquirers for the "better way." Meetings are held every evening; also every morning, and the activity of the Association was never before so marked or attended by results so cheering. The Convention next week cannot fail to be an occasion "long to be remembered."

BUCKEYE.

For the Blade.

HARRIET HOSMER.

American sculptors, if not leading the van among the artists of the world who congregate in Rome the Eternal to pursue their profession beneath better advantages and opportunities than can be obtained at home, certainly do not follow far in the rear. And Madame de Stael, was truly a prophet when she proclaimed "that genius knows no sex," which prophecy is being every day verified by the native talent displayed by women in ever avocation of life, where fair play and equal chance are awarded them, even in the difficult art, which gives expression, form and all but life to inanimate stone.

Not many years since, a young and inexperienced girl of Boston, who had scarce entered upon the threshold of her womanhood, modeled an ideal bust of clay which she called "Hesper the Evening Star," and by patient and labrious toil chiseled it in marble, with her own hands, with only a little assistance in the mechanical work. The sculptor was Harriet Hosmer and the exhibition of Hesper was the commencement of a new era in American art, since it demonstrated that the good gifts of genius and talent are bestowed by the Great Giver irrespective of sex, and that equal educational opportunities are alone requisite for their development.

The envy, malice and calumny which all women who overstep the narrow limits of the allotted sphere of life or occupation in which their sisters have been content to engage, beset the pioneer sculptor, the woman who had dared to enter upon a professional career in which it had been customary only for men to engage was, according to their verdict, unsexed. But she heeded no detraction, and continued her work, and though many of her own sex condemned her, she found friends who hesitated not to extend to her the needful helping hand by giving her instruction in her art and encouragement to persevere in her self-chosen career. Among these was the great and good sculptor Gibson, beneath whose valuable teachings she progressed rapidly. Her detractors, however, continued to persecute her by proclaiming that the teacher performed more of the labor than the pupil, since he originated the designs and executed the more artistic portions of the work, while she only assisted in the mechanical or less laborious physical and mental labor requisite.

But in time the good and generous teacher, whose noble soul had risen above the surrounding atmosphere of prejudice and bigotry died, and though none felt his loss more deeply or lamented his death more sincerely than the youthful pupil, the constant improvement which she manifested in the creation and execution of new works disproved this slander, like other preceding ones.

A correspondent writing from Rome describes her studio as one of the most delightful and attractive resorts in the Eternal City, and as being generally visited by tourists from all lands, who delight in the success achieved by the force of her genius which, beneath careful nurture, unwearying toil and the congenial influence of the great art city of the world, has marched on to fame and fortune.

Among those of her works which have attained a cosmopolitan, artistic reputation, are the "Sleeping Fawn," an original creation, executed since the death of her teacher and "Puck," who is described by art critics as the embodiment of Shakespeare's fairy creation.

Amid wild ferns and grasses, he is seated upon a mushroom, the very spirit of mischief, portrayed in his elfin features. In contrast with this playful, humorous work, is a life size statue of Zenobia, the brave and noble captive of conquering Rome, laden with chains which she wears with that haughty, invincible expression, which history has attributed to her, portraying in the ever silent marble lineaments, a spirit which no oppression or physical torture can vanquish. A graceful, picturesque fountain, and a Beatrice Cenci chained to her prison floor in abandonment of grief and despair, painfully realizing the horrors of her situation, forsaken by friends, condemned and doomed to suffer an ignominious death, for a crime of which she is innocent, attest the versatility of Miss Hosmer's genius.

Her latest work is a life size portrait statue of the ex Queen of Naples, upon which she has been engaged during the last decade, which art gossips whisper will be one of her crowning and most successful efforts.

In personal appearance Miss Hosmer is described as youthful, quite attractive and not at all masculine, as her detractors have been wont to proclaim. She has light hair, a fair complexion, expressive features and a graceful form; is pleasing in her manners, and her conversation is replete with wit and good sense. In her dress she is at once elegant and refined, although no imitator of Parisian fashions, and would be regarded as a favorite in any social circle of intelligence and refinement. It is said of her, that she has never been known to speak ill of her sister or brother artists, or in fact any one, but is ever ready to extend sympathy and aid to her poorer colleagues who are struggling upward.

Miss Hosmer, from early youth, was an ardent lover of nature and a persevering student of her works, particularly in those branches of natural history which were needful for the more perfect development of her art. Her favorite recreation, from the arduous labor of her professional life, is riding upon horseback, which may be said to be her only masculine proclivity. She is the owner of some magnificent horses, one of which was entered at the late races during April last, her jockey wearing American colors. Notwithstanding this singular taste, she is eminently womanly and ladylike, and many of her more gentle sisters who regard her as one out of her sphere might profit by her noble example in all the elevating and purer walks of life.

K. N. JULIUS.

CONSUMPTION!
ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE.
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring; self-convincing.

The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed Two thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They posess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Sea-weed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chyllfication is now progressing without its previous tortures Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature can not be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure can not be effected. Fresh air and riding out especially in this section of the country, in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite and is the great point to gain.

To dispair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stage of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pains and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds and for years I have enjoyed an uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not

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Silver-plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double-plated Table and Teaspoons, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Earrings, Gent's Gold [illegible], Finger-rings, Gold Pens, silver extension, &c.

WHOLE NUMBER OF GIFTS 3500.
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OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.
may18wt

Our Young Folks.

THE LITTLE NEW BOOTS.

Can you des what my papa did brin me to-night?
You might dess yots of things, but you wouldn't dess right.
O! I do not beyieve 'at you could dess,
Now, if I wes a dirl, you would say a new dress,
But as I am a boy, and dust four years old,
Do you think you could dess, if you never was told?

Dey are not velly lon, and not velly short,
But dey are the nicest dat ever was bought,
Dey are black as can be, have yittle yed tops,
And the yed beg'ns just where the black stops.
Dey have two yittle heels, and two funny ears,
And sometimes dey squeaks so that all the folks hears.

Dey were de nicest my papa could det me,
I would seep in them if mamma would yet me,
I s'pose she you say 'twas a velly bad plan,
So I'll teep my eyes open a'long as I can,
And of all my presents 'tis one da' suits,
These deer yittle squeaky, yittle red top boots.

I'll help my dear mamma, and I' l rock de baby
I'll be ever so dood, and den some time, may be
If he makes yots o' money, my dear papa might
Dot some squeakier boots dan he dot me to-night,
For of all de music, 'tis dis kind that suits,
De bid squeak dat comes out of de new Nilsson boots.

—*Boston Journal.*

Frisk---His Frolics and Adventures.

A black little fellow, with short, shiny, stiff hair, that lay flat on his stout body—short paws and short ears—that was Frisk. But that was not half of him—no, not by half.

His paws had brown boots on them I called them boots, because they were brown, and the color went nearly to the knee. One paw was crooked, and though Frisk ran fast, you could see that he was a little lame. Moreover, that paw had a story of its own. Ah! those poor paws, my little Frisk. I have often said that you held more affection in one of them than might be often found in the whole body and soul of a more pretentious animal I might mention.

A selfish man lives in our vicinity.—"He has a heart made of dogs' noses," said a lady who despises him. Now, indeed, I do not know how that can be; but if his heart is made of noses like our Frisk's, I assure you he has a very fine heart. Though, I suppose the lady meant it was cold.

Frisk was given to me when "just a little bit of puppy," as Willie Smith said, cuddling him into his cap, and marching around with the whole establishment on his head.

All his cunning ways, his tricks, his rolls and jumps, his funny snorts and wriggles, are like a shiny mist at the beginning of those five years, which mark the term of my doggie's life. It once seemed to me that I could never hug him enough; that there was something much too nice and good behind that dumb, puppy face and wriggly, dumpy, frisky body to be all shut up without any voice.

It was like shutting up Willie Smith, in fur cap, mask and all, and having only "bow-wow" instead of the merry shout, laugh and droll speech we all knew him by.

But I learned to appreciate this defect, especially when he began to chase pigs and chickens, and put his nose into things promiscuously, and bounce around my pretty, gentle mamma till she was tired and nervous; then I was glad enough he could not talk. He might have scolded me when I put him outside in the dark to seek his fortunes.

What an easy life he led. From morning till night all play and sweet milk, sunshine and hearth-rug. "A dog's life;" what could that have to do with beggars and vagabonds, I wanted to know. Could a Prince Royal or the Heir Apparent have a life more brimful of good fortune than was Fisk's?

So the first year of this contented puppy's life passed away, and he had learned to find his way into the remote corners of the farm. I must say he found it himself, and the workmen were not quite so fond of him as was I, and would have been glad to excuse his company at any moment.

Harvest time had come, and the reapers and mowing machines were busy at work in the waving mane of the fields and meadows. The steady, sober farm horses, Polly and Billy, were industriously laying fold on fold of golden grain behind them, assisted by the latest patent reaper, when there came a howl—a piteous howl—I heard it with my own ears from my perch on the fence; and there among the full heads and fallen flowers lay Frisk. I had been learning:

"There is a Reaper whose name is Death," but had not expected to see him so soon. Was Frisk dead? No, he was howling. But would he die? Yes, surely he could not live, for his fore paw was cut off at the joint, and only hung by a little piece of skin.

My little Frisk, and this is to be thy doom? O, dear!

Then one cruel man said: "Get a gun and put the creature out of his misery." And that was the very thing they all wanted to do.

So I cried and covered up my face, and sat down by him on the grass, waiting for the gun, because a man had gone up to the house for one.

O, my little frisky dog, and they would shoot you! O, I would never want another dog, nor pup, nor rabbit, nor anything to pet and play with, if I lost my Frisk.

I heard the man come again and some one with him. It was papa.

"Oh! must you kill him, papa? May he not live? O, make him well! Make him live! I can't do without him! O, poor doggie!"

A little girl rolled on the grass at papa's feet, as she said all this and a great deal more in deep agony.

It was so sad to see him there with his almost severed paw. Once since I saw a pitiful sight. It was in a large city, and a great many were passing back and forth. The street cars were running, and—I cannot tell how it happened—only I heard a great, mournful howl break on the air, and a gaunt, yellow dog stood out by the track with an extended paw. He held it out so long, in such a mute posture of complaint, standing so still as if the pain had numbed him while he yelped. O, if I could have helped him, have taken him in my arms, or even have sat on the curbstone and cried with him, or patted him kindly on the head as he limped away, it would have been a world of relief.

But papa said, as he lifted me in his good, strong arms and laid my head on his shoulder—the best, the kindest in the world:—

"And so my little girl will not have her doggie shot? Very well. We'll have his foot set, and make him as good as new. Now, don't cry any more."

Then I stood by while they fastened him in a box, so he could not bite them, for he was very cross and unruly, and they spliced the broken paw.

For a long time we did not know surely whether he could get well or not, and one day it seemed so [illegible] I was quite sure he was at death's door. So while I mourned and was hopeless I went down into the garden and chose a pretty place to bury him, in case he should die. It was at the foot of a big beech tree, between two projecting roots. I decided that he must have a gravestone and epitaph.

Then I sat still and thought about what it should be. It ought to be poetry—prose was so dry and everything was prose. So I began:

"There is a Reaper, his name is Death,
[illegible] Reaper who killed my Frisk,
He [illegible] his foot, but 'twouldn't stick"

I fell asleep there while thinking up the fourth line, and never got any farther, for, when I awoke there was the hero of my tale standing beside me and looking anything but ready for an epitaph. From that day his convalescence was sure.—Either he was afraid of the tomb or the inscription; however, he came to know he was going to have them.

Frisk lived; and that is the story of the lame paw; the poor paw he allows me to pat in preference to all other patrons, and, I suppose I should also add, patronesses.

"Bad luck," as papa's man, Patrick, calls it, but Fortune, the poets say, was very neutral in the life of this pet of mine for the next four years, or nearly so; and he had only the usual amount of bones and battering that falls to the fate of a plucky dog.

Indeed, he had one victory that I must not forget.

Mr. Vergoune is our neighbor, and papa thinks him a very nice one. He gave Frisk to me, though he sold all the other puppies for a great deal of money. They were of a noble family, you see, warlike and watchful, and always ready with a bark or a bite. They would not fly in the wrong direction either when rats were on hand. Frisk killed five rats last week, and came off with a wounded nose and much glory.

Now, Frisk's relations were accustomed to pass our gate, in number about six, and they usually took occasion to let him know that they thought much of themselves, and that it did not matter to them what he thought of himself. To them he was a cur of no consequence. But Frisk thought not so, and sallied out one evening, single-handed, you may say, and fought the whole crew of them, not sparing to whip the champion of the party, who fled from his teeth howling.

In the words of a certain lesson I used to drill on, "Was not Frisk a fine fellow?" And was he not well authorized to wag his tail and twist his moustache when he saw those beaten kindred of his slink behind the wagon, and refuse to pass him till they were lifted in a body therein? Why, what little boy that you know would not give three cheers for himself or anybody else under like circumstances?

For all this, three days ago Frisk came to grief, through his pugnacious spirit.

Beyond our garden is a bit of dark, mossy woods, the favorite haunt of rabbits and squirrels. All my fairies lived there when I was a little child, with a nurse and a marvelous picture book. Later all the lost children and maids forlorn there met a fearful end, or were rescued by gallant knights on steeds of raven hue. At present the half-grown boys come out there to shoot game, but mostly our chickens. One of these was propping his gun close to the house, and Frisk supposing, as usual, that his services were required, leaped the fence at a bound, and was off for the sport.

"Get in there! get in!" shouted the enraged, half-grown; but Frisk would not get in. He only went the faster for the sport. Another pop of the gun sent him leaping in the air, as the small shot sprinkled his head and body. He made another bound forward, but felt that he was wounded, and turned to fly back.

He could not fly; he was barely able to crawl, and back he came to the fence and lay down unable to go farther.

You might have seen a girl lean over that fence in the evening, and linger there through the falling dew—aye, falling on the earth from other clouds than those in the starry skies. You might have heard, through sobs and moans, a name uttered and re-uttered: "Frisk! poor Frisk!" There she left him, unwillingly enough, never hoping to hear again his ferocious bark at the midnight straggler; never to see one more thrilling wag of his expressive tail. Surely her dog was dead this time.

And there in the silence of her room that night, watching the stars that were shining down on the dead or dying Frisk, she composed epitaph No. 2:

"Here lies beneath the unconscious stone
The playmate of my youth;
A gentle friend, he sleeps alone,
Forget his worth and truth.
Nay, not forgot while memory lives,
And Anna's mind is brisk;
The passer-by a kind glance gives
To all that's left of Frisk."

As soon as she awoke the next morning she put this on paper and read it to her papa, who advised her to preserve a claw or two and a lock of his hair.

After breakfast she was making her way to the fence to take another melancholy look at the remains, and shed a tear, when she saw the poor creature hobbling over the lawn to meet her.

Bless his life! Bless his dozen of lives! what a fine fellow he is, and how staunch and tough.

To-day he is looking at the open gate and eyeing the pigs sharply. Papa says he is happy to know that Frisk has no need of the epitaph, and fears he never may "while Anna's mind is brisk."—*Sunday Morning News* E.

How Emma Forgot to Feed Her Bird.

Emma teased her mother for a canary bird.

"I've not the time to give to the care of one," said her mother.

"Oh! I will take all the care of it," said Emma.

"I am eight years old; I can read and write; and I have a magazine of my own sent me every month,—'The Nursery.'"

"But what if you should some day forget to feed the little bird? When you are playing, you do not like to leave your play."

"Why, mother, I will have a regular time for giving the bird his seed and water, and a regular time for cleaning out his cage. I will take ever so much care of him."

"Well, I will see about it," said Emma's mamma.

And so, on her next birthday, Emma had a present of a beautiful canary bird in a cage.

She was so much pleased with the gift, that for a whole month she would rise before the sun, and come down stairs to feed the little bird and give him water. She named him Fan.

But when she had kept the bird a month, she had a present of a fine new doll from her uncle; and, after that, she did not think quite so much of poor Fan; and one day she forgot to give him his seed.

Then she thought she would try never to forget him again; but she did forget him. There was to be a grand doll's party; and Emma was to make a new ball-dress for her doll Grace.

For two days, she let the poor bird go without food or water; and on the morning of the third day, when all at once the thought of him came into her head, she ran down stairs, and found him on the floor of his cage, dead!

She took the lifeless thing in one hand, and the cage in the other, and went to her mamma. It made mamma very sad to know that poor Fan had died through Emma's lack of care.

Emma was sad too; and at last, after reproving the little girl, mamma kissed her, and said, "Let this teach you, my dear, that duty is something we must never forget; and that we may owe a duty even to a poor little bird, to forget which is a sin."

"I shall never forget my dear little Fan," said Emma, bursting into tears once more.—*The Nursery.*

Mr. Zoo's Travels.

Once in the deep sea, a curious little object began floating about. It must have been alive, for it did not always swim with the tide, but went this way or that, as it was moved by its desires for rest or pleasure; but you could scarcely [illegible] a body, with neither legs, arms, claws [illegible].

Well, yes, now I think about the matter, these long, trembling threads or hairs that spread out through the water, must have had the smallest kind of claws at their ends, for, bye-and-bye, when the creature had floated to the side of a rock they caught and clung there so tightly that even the rocking sea could not draw him away. I believe he was a lazy creature, or he wouldn't have fastened himself so that he could never again move; but that may have been because he had such a great name, that he could not carry it about; he was called Zoöphyte.

So that was the end of Mr. Zoo's travels, you think, and very likely you fancy there is no more story about him; but there is.

Something very strange happened after awhile. That curious, soft body began to grow tough and break into many small holes, that ran through from Mr. Zoo's stomach, I believe, to his skin. These holes were something like canals, through which the water began to flow, so that he was thoroughly soaked. Little horny threads began to bristle all along the length of these canals. If we had been there just then with Dr. Cooley's friend, Mr. Compound Microscope, we should have found out that these slender horns were something like harpoons, which, you know, have heads pointed at the end, but broad and hooked lower down, that they may catch and hold as your fish-hooks do. Now, the sea is full of very small creatures, so small that you could not have seen them unless you had looked with the eyes of Mr. Microscope. These wee animals were good to eat, Mr. Zoo thought, so he just stuck to his rock and took them into his stomach as fast as he could. I suppose if he had done that, he would have died of starvation as really lazy people ought to.

Very friendly of the water, was it not, to load itself with food and float in through all these canals to save him the trouble of reaching out after it? The little creatures might have floated out again, unhurt, had it not been for all those cruel harpoons that let them in, but bristled fearfully across their paths when they tried to return. So Mr. Zoo ate them up, and lived and grew fat.

One day there was a ship sailed over the ocean from a far-off country, and when it neared the rock to which the delicate claws of the young Zoöphyte had clung, it cast anchor, and rocked lazily back and forth in a cradle of waves, while some of its crew made ready to leap overboard and dive to the bottom. How many divers were there I cannot tell, but I know presently one of them swam to the rock, and seeing Mr. Zoo, caught hold of him and tore him hurriedly away. Soon the man rose to the surface, and a small boat picked him up and carried him back to the great ship; then our friend, who had never been out of the water before, found himself thrown into a great box full of other creatures made just like himself. You would have thought that might have pleased him, but no: he turned surly, and shrank all up within himself, as if he wanted to get away from them all.

A long time afterward the good ship returned from sea, and all the zoöphytes were taken on land and sold. Who bought them all, I cannot say, but this one I have told you about, was bought by one of our *Bright Side* boys; and when he had brought it home he begged a pretty, pink ribbon of his sister Jane, and bored a hole through Mr. Zoo and tied him to his slate. But when I asked him the creature's name, he seemed quite surprised, and said, "he should suppose any one would know that it was nothing but a sponge!"—*Bright Side.*

Benjamin West, the Painter.

When Benjamin West was but seven years old, he was left one day to watch beside the cradle of the infant child of his eldest sister, who, though married, was still living at home. Being unusually silent for a long time, his mother concluded that she would go and see what he was doing. Upon entering the room where he had been left with his charge, she saw him kneeling by a chair which he had placed close up to the cradle, gazing on the infant, and making what she supposed to be marks on a paper which lay on the chair.

Stealing up behind him softly, she saw to her astonishment, that this boy, only seven years old, had executed with black and red ink, and a pen, an accurate, though rude, likeness of the sleeping babe. This was the first evidence he had ever given of his predilection for art, and was indeed a most surprising performance for so young a child.

The next summer a party of Indians came to Springfield to pay their annual visit; and to please them little Benjamin showed them some sketches of birds and flowers which he had executed with pen and ink. The savages were delighted with them, and presented him with the red and yellow pigments with which they colored their ornaments.

In addition to this gift, they taught him how to prepare those colors, to which he added another, namely, indigo, which his mother gave him from her laundry. His colors were rude enough, but his pencils were ruder. They were made of the hairs which he had pulled from a cat's back, and fastened in the end of a goosquill. However, though only nine years of age, he was a born artist, and he finally secured world-wide fame and ample means. He never weakened his constitution by any species of dissipation, and enjoyed his well-earned honors up to the good old age of eighty two, holding the presidency of the Royal Academy of England, to the last.

The Little Loaf.

In a time of famine a rich man sent for the poorest children in the town and said to them:

"There is a basket full of bread: you may each come every day and take a loaf until it pleases God to send better times."

The children attacked the basket, and disputed as to which should have the largest loaf, and then went away without once thanking their benefactor.

Only Frances, a very poor but cleanly girl, modestly remained behind and had the smallest loaf which was left in the basket. She gratefully returned thanks, and went home quietly. One day the children behaved very badly indeed, and poor Frances received a loaf very much smaller than the rest, but when she took it home and her mother cut it open, a number of pieces of silver fell on the floor.

The poor woman was astonished and said,

"Go and return this money immediately, it must have been put in the bread by mistake."

Frances went directly with it to the gentleman, who said:

"My dear child, it was no mistake. I had the money put into that loaf to reward you. Remain always as peaceable and contented. Those who are satisfied with a little always bring blessings upon themselves and family, and will pass happily through the world. Do not thank me, but thank God, who put into your heart the treasure of a contented and grateful spirit, and who has given me the will and opportunity to be useful to those who are in need of assistance."

One of those immense German estates is waiting for an owner to come around and pick it up. The individual wanted particularly is Frederick William Keyser who served in our army during the rebellion, and who was last heard of as a paroled prisoner lying dangerously sick at Wilmington, N. C. The estate, of which he is one of the heirs, is valued at $1,500,000, and it is said that unless Mr. Keyser can be found, or certain proof of his death be obtained, it will be, under the German law, seventy years before it can be divided.

Wit and Humor.

"JONES."

I knew a man and he lived in Jones—
Which Jones is a county of red hills and stones—
And he lived pretty much by getting of loans,
And his mules were nothing but skin and bones,
And his hogs were flat as his corn bread pones,
And he had 'bout a thousand acres of land.

This man—and his name was also Jones—
He swore that he'd leave them old red hills and stones
For he couldn't make nothin' but yellowish cotton,
And little of that, for his fences were rotten,
And what little cotton he had, that was boughten,
And he couldn't get a living from the land.

And the longer he swore the madder he got,
And he rose and he walked to the stable lot,
And he hallooed to Tom to come there and hitch,
For to emigrate somewhere where the land was rich,
And to quit raising cock-burs, thistles and sich,
And wasting their time on barren land.

So him and Tom they hitched up their mules,
Protesting that folks were mighty big fools
That 'ad stay in Georgia their lifetime out,
Jest scratching a living, when all of them mought
Get places in Texas where cotton would sprout
By the time you could plant it in the land.

And he drove by a house where a man named Brown
Was living, not far from the edge of the town,
And he bantered Brown for to buy his place,
And said that seeing that money was skace
And seeing as sheriffs were hard to face,
Two dollars an acre would get the land.

They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,
And Jones he bought him a wagon and tents,
And loaded his corn, and his women, and truck,
And moved to Texas, which it took
His entire pile, with the best of luck,
To get there and get him a little land.

But Brown moved out on the old Jones farm,
And he rolled up his breeches and bared his arm,
And he picked all the rocks from off'n the ground,
And he rooted it up and plowed it down,
And sowed his corn and wheat in the land.

Five years glid by, and Brown, one day,
(Who got so fat that he wouldn't weigh,)
Was sitting down, sorter lazily,
To the bulliest dinner you ever see,
When one of the children jumped on his knee
And says, "Yan's Jones, which you bought his land."

And there was Jones, standing out at the fence,
And he hadn't no wagon, nor mules, nor tents,
For he had left Texas afoot and come
To Georgia to see if he couldn't get some
Employment, and he was looking as humble as if he had never owned any land.

But Brown he asked him in, and he sot
Him down to his victuals smoking hot,
And when he had filled himself and the floor
Brown looked at him sharp, and rose and swore
That "whether man's land was rich or poor,
There was more in the man than there was in the land."

S. L.
—*Macon Telegraph.*

Josh Billings on Whistling.

I hav spent a great deal of sarching, and some money, tew find out who was the fust whissler, but up to now I am just az much uncivilized on the subjekt as I waz.

I kan tell who played on the fust juice harp and who beat the fust tin pan, and i kno the year that the harp uv a thousand strings was diskovered in, but when whissling waz an infant iz az hard for me tew say az mi prayers in lo dutch.

Whissling iz a wind instrument, and iz did bi puckering up the mouth and blowing thrugh the bole.

If i had a boy who couldn't whissell, i don't want tew be understood that i should feel at liberty tew give the boy up for lost, but would much rather he would kno how to whissell fust rate than kno how tew play a seckond rate game ov kards.

I wouldn't force a boy ov mine tew whissell agin his natral inclinashun.

Wimmin, az a kind, or in a lump, are poor whisslers; i don't kno how i found this out but i am glad ov it; it iz a good deal like crowing in a hen.

Crowing iz an unlady like thing in a hen tew do.

I have often heard hens tri tew crow, but i never knu one tew do herself justiss.

A rooster kan kro well, and a hen kan kluk well, and i sa let each one of them stik tew their trade.

Klucking iz just az necessary in this world az crowing, espeshly if it iz well did.

But i want it well understood that i am the last man on reckord who would refuse a woman a chance tew whissel if she was certain she had the right to pucker for it.

I never knu a good whissler but what had a good constitushun. Whissling iz composed of pucker and wind, and these two accomplishments dente vigor.

Some people alwus whissell whare thare iz danger; this they do to keep the fraid out ov them. When i waz a boy i always konsidered whissling the next best thing to a kandle to go down cellar with in the nite time.

The best whisslers i hav ever heard hav been among the negroes. (I make this remark with the highest respeck to the accomplishments ov the whites.) I hav heard a South Karoliny darkey whissell so natral that a mocking-bird would drop a worm out ov his bill and talk back.

I don't want any better evidence ov the general honesty thare iz in a whissell than the fact that there ain't nothing which a dog will answer quicker than the whissell ov his master, and dogs are az good judges ov honesty az enny kritter that live.

It iz hard work to phool a dog once, and it iz next to impossible to phool him the second time.

I ain't afraid to trust enny man for a small amount who iz a good whissler.

I wouldn't want to sell him a farm on credit, for i should expekt to have to take the farm back awhile and remove the mortgage misself.

You can't whissel a mortgage oph from a farm.

A first rate whissler iz like a middling sized fiddler; good for nothing else, and the whissling may keep a man from gitting lonesum; it won't keep him from gitting ragged.

I never knu a bee hunter but what waz a good whissler, and I don't kno ov enny bizness on the breast ov the earth that will make a man so lazy and useless, without actually killing him, as hunting bees in the wilderness.

Hunting bees and writing second rate verses are evidences ov sum genius, but either of them will unfit a man for a good square day's work.

"Gris" Investigates Prohibition in Boston.

A sojourn of several days in Boston convinced me that the prohibition law is being vigorously enforced, and is proving a great blessing both to the resident and stranger that is within their gates, not to say bars. I saw it enforced wherever I went. No sooner had I arrived at the United States Hotel, than my friend Bingham took me down stairs into a private room to see it enforced.

Afterward took a walk, called into Parker's, and there, in a back room, the door of which was kept locked, and only opened when somebody wanted to get in (which was once in thirty seconds, on an average) we found about a dozen men vigorously enforcing the prohibitory law. Afterward dropped into the Tremont and asked if we could be allowed to enforce; they said we could if we would just step into a private room adjacent (that was thoroughly public) and give our order on the State Constabulary. We enforced—with a little sugar and lemon. Afterward enforced at the Revere, and re-enforced at several places. I was experimenting, don't you understand, to ascertain how successfully the law was working, in order that I might report to our people at home, with a view to an early introduction of prohibition into Ohio. Personally, I felt a little interested in the matter, but I stand ready at any time, as you know, to sacrifice myself for the good of the State.

Visited a good many places during the day where liquor was formerly sold; was let into club houses with latch keys; led like a lamb, along dark passage ways and admitted through mysterious doors on the delivery of a pass word; taken down cellars, hoisted submissively into garrets, and once lowered into a cistern, and wherever I went in good, sound, law-abiding constitutional old Boston, I found prohibition enforced with a severity and vigor that I hadn't deemed possible. My head aches whenever I think of it.

They begin to enforce at about 5 o'clock in the evening, as near as I can judge, and keep it up steadily until two or three o'clock in the morning, when, of course, the thing can take care of itself. Men work so hard at it they grow red in the face; many of them men who never gave much attention to the temperance cause before.

A Boston man told me he never knew there were so many drinking places in the city until the law was introduced, and he took it upon himself, in answer to promptings he could neither understand nor resist, to aid in enforcing it. He acknowledged that he was nearly worn out and couldn't hold out much longer unless the law were repealed. The material they provide for 'enforcing' is abominable, though, as 'A. Ward' used to remark, that he always observed that they kept worse liquor at a temperance tavern than anywhere else, so the quality of whisky deteriorates fearfully under prohibition patronage.

Yes, my friend, as James Montgomery says, prohibition in Boston is a success. I know it because there was so much Congress water drank at my hotel in the morning; because I saw so many men holding up lamp posts late at night; because I acquired a chronic headache, and am even now writing these lines with a hop poultice wreathed about my intellectual yet throbbing brow; because I had to flee from prohibitory Boston to a city where you don't feel morally obliged to "enforce" oftener than once every twenty minutes.

He Hadn't Any Objection.

The author of St. Twel'mo, noted for his love of a practical joke and a slight impediment in his speech, was "on duty" at the Fair of the American Institute, recently, and finding a convenient point of rest behind a pyramid of paste and blacking, went quietly to work to write up his notes. He had just completed a glowing eulogium on the merits of a patent bean-sifter, largely advertised in the Publican, when he was interrupted by a tall countryman, who asked:

"Haow do ye sell yer blackin', mister?"

"I d-d-don't sell it," said the absorbed writer.

"Don't gin it away, du ye?" said the questist, handling a box covetously.

"I ha-ha-havn't g-g-given away any yet," replied the still busy knight of the pencil.

"Hain't got any objections to my takin' a book, have ye?" persisted the torment.

"N-n-not the l-l-least in the world," said the now thoroughly aroused joker, calmly closing his book, and beaming blandly upon his interrogator.

The countryman immediately seized upon a box of the polish; a sharp boy standing near followed his example; the news of free blacking spread among other sharp boys, and the pyramid of blacking was speedily reduced to a plain, when the newspaper man was overtaken a little distance further in the hall by the blacking dealer, irate and red-faced, with two policemen, who had the original offender and half a dozen boys in custody.

"What the blazes do you mean," said the man of polish, in anything but polished language, "by setting people to steal my blacking?"

"M-m my dear sir," said the paragrapher, urbanely, "the g-g-gentleman asked me if I ha-ha-had any objections to his t-t-t-taking a box of the b-blacking, and I hadn't any objections at all, and I d-d don't know why I should have." And he walked quietly on in pursuit of his labors, leaving Messrs. Day & Martin to charge a gross of paste blacking to profit and loss.

One of the papers contains an advertisement: "Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curiously carved head."

A friend inquires, "May not the appearance recently of a colored boy in the House of Representatives at Washington, in the capacity of page, be termed a dark page in American history?"

A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs, was asked what was the meaning of the custom of casting an old shoe after a newly-married couple as they start on their trip. He said: "To indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slippery."

"Wife, do you know that I have got the pneumonia?" "New monis, indeed! Such extravagance! You're the spendthriftest man I ever did see, to go and lay out money for such trash, when I do need a new bonnet so much."

Cause and Effect—Mr. Darwin gave us the Descent of Man. It received the Dissent of Man.

Why is the camel the most irascible animal in the world? Because he always has his back up.

A time to run—When you are in a hurry. A time not to run—When you are sure you cannot be elected.

There was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sunday he heard a number of boys playing in front of his house, and went to stop their Sabbath-breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them: "Boys, do you know what day this is?" "Yes, sir," immediately replied one of the boys, "Deacon Day, the cooper."

"A young lady," in a rural "personal," informs "a certain young man that the next time he desires to gaze upon her forty-five mortal minutes without winking his eyes, she will consider herself highly favored if he will close his mouth, and not sit there like a young robin awaiting the parent bird."

A youth of six summers was taken to task by his aunt for some supposed offence, which he persistently denied. "Now, Johnnie," said she, "I know you are not telling me the truth; I can see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ which had well nigh betrayed his veracity, Johnnie exultantly replied, "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eye always was a little streaked."

A lady made a call upon a friend who had lately been married. When her husband came to dinner she said:

"I've been to Mrs. Simpson's."

"Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy."

"Happy! Well, I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's hair shawl two-thirds border."

A young lady, hesitating for a word, in describing the character of a rejected suitor, said: "He is not a tyrant, not exactly domineering, but—" "Dogmatic," suggested her friend. "No; he has not dignity enough for that. I think pup-matic would convey my meaning admirably."

A youthful hen found an egg, and, yielding to the vernal instinct, sat upon it until the process of incubation was complete. Her mother who had the egg and had taken great pains in shaping and coloring it, came along, and seeing only the broken shell, burst into tears. "Alas! my daughter, who has destroyed my favorite egg?" The feathered offspring quickly responded: "I can not tell a lie, mother. I did it with my little hatch it."

At a station on the overland route the keeper got rather short of provisions—in fact, had nothing left but a bottle of mustard and some bacon. As the stage stopped there one day to change horses, the passengers seated themselves at the table and the host said:

"Shall I help you to a piece of the bacon?"

"No, thank you; I never eat bacon," said the traveler.

"Well, then," said the station-keeper, "help yourself to mustard."

Josh Billings discourses thus on the "Dinner Horn:" This iz the oldest and most sakred horn there iz. It iz set tew musik, and plays "Home, Sweet Home," about noon. It has bin listened tew with more rapturous delight than even Graffulal's band has. Yu kan hear it further than you kan one of Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It ken out foot eny other noise. It kauses the deaf to hear, and the dumb to shout for joy! Glorious instrument! Long may yure lungs last!

A good story is told of a business meeting among certain Quakers about a proposed canal, when one of the most influential men present opposed the project on the ground of its being a speculation. This was, of course, unanswerable; but, among other objections, he went on to say: "When God created the world, if he had wished canals, he would have made them." Upon this, a "weighty friend" (one of their terms) rose up and said, slowly, in the intoning voice in which they always speak in meeting, "And Jacob digged a well," and sat down. The influential man immediately retired into private life; but he bought some shares in the canal for all that.

A pilgrim from the Quaker City, accompanied by a sympathizing "broadbrim," while strolling through Trinity church-yard the other day, glanced up at the long rows of windows that look down upon the cemetery from the south side of the Trinity Building, and observed to his friend:

"Ephraim, I should like to have a cozy little office some where up there. I know I should like it." Ephraim agreed that it would be "nice" on account of the "beautiful shade trees."

"No," said the other, "I don't allude to shade trees, Ephraim. I'm thinking how pleasant it would be to sit up there of a summer's night and watch the ghosts play checkers on the tomb stones."

The ignorance of these strangers is utterly incomprehensible. How often must they be told that New York ghosts never play checkers. Keno is their little game.—*New York Advertiser.*

Neander.

Neander, the great German who is known as "the father of church history," was as remarkable for eccentricity as he was for erudition. A Chicago artist was formerly an attendant at Neander's lectures, and he narrates some curious incidents of the distinguished scholar. Many were attracted to his lectures at the Berlin University as much by the amusement afforded in his singular personal appearance and odd, grotesque manners, as by the eloquent instruction that poured from his lips in a strong, rapid, unbroken flow of language. He was short and slight in figure, and had strongly marked Jewish features, with bushy eyebrows that looked like heavy moustache above the small black eyes which glowed under excitement in their deep set caverns. He was always carelessly dressed and usually had his pantaloons thrust into the tops of his boots. At the hour of his lecture he would hurriedly rush upon the platform, take his stand behind the desk, rest his elbows upon it, and with his opening sentences commence a series of curious plunging movements back and forward, which never ceased till he was done speaking. At the same time his fingers would be employed picking in pieces a quill with which some one took care to provide him, tearing it up with an apparently instinctive method in his madness, for the instant the last bit was rendered to the smallest possible fragment, he would abruptly dart from the room and the lecture and quill were abruptly ended together.

At one time he fell into the habit of fixing his eyes throughout the discourse, upon the spot left vacant by a button upon the coat of a poor student whose custom it was to sit directly before him. But it chanced that one night the student's landlady replaced the missing button. The next day when Neander had taken his position before the class and opened his lips to speak, he suddenly paused, bewildered, perplexed, confounded. The blank spot on the student's coat where his eye was wont to find rest was occupied by a button! The old association was painfully interrupted, and he was unable to command his thoughts and utter them in speech, until the student had cut off the intrusive button and restored the accustomed target to his rigid gaze.

His habit of abstraction was so great that he had very little consciousness of what was going on around him. The book he was reading, the thought he was meditating, absorbed his mind to the exclusion of all outward circumstances. The maiden sister who for years was his companion and housekeeper, and who gave him the watchful care which no child more needed, generally accompanied him to and from the university in order to insure his safety during the passage. She would take him by the arm as if he were a helpless urchin, and lead him along the street to his destination.

On one occasion, however, he happened to be unattended, and a heavy rain was pouring as he left the university. Catching up a broom which stood where he had deposited his umbrella, he elevated it above his head and strode off oblivious of the torrents which deluged him and of the students who followed to laugh at the strange spectacle.

When about to take up his residence in Berlin, Neander requested a friend to secure him lodgings near the university, for the sake of convenience and the economy of his time. On the first morning of his installment in his new home, the friend in question called and proposed a walk about the city during the hour preceding his lecture. At its conclusion he bade good morning to Neander at the door of the University. The same friend calling again a few days after, Neander complained because he had not procured him the desired lodgings in the vicinity of the University; too much of his time was consumed in the walk back and forth. "My God! Neander, how could you be nearer?" exclaimed his friend, pointing through the window to the building which stood opposite. Poor Neander had been daily traversing the circuitous route he had taken on the morning of his arrival, and thus had wasted an hour of his precious time reaching the University across the street.

Invitations were once issued to a grand party to be given by Neander. The evening arrived, the guests assembled, the rooms were full, but where was Neander? There arose a great inquiry which increased to anxiety, and at length led to an agitated search in every nook and corner of the dwelling. At last Neander was discovered perched on top of one of the book cases in his library, buried in a folio volume. He had climed up some time in the afternoon to consult the work, and losing himself in its pages sat down on the spot, forgetful of everything. A servant had came in, removed the step ladder, lit the gas and opened the room, which gradually filled with company. All this had transpired beneath him without disturbing Neander or bringing him to his senses. Like Sir Isaac Newton and many other eminent thinkers, he had no power of bringing himself to bear upon the world except through books.—*Chicago Post.*

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Farm and House.

MEMORIES OF THE KITCHEN.

BY MRS. S. P. SNOW.

Far back in my musings, my thoughts have been cast,
To the cot where the hours of my childhood were passed;
I loved all its rooms, to the pantry and hall,
But that blessed old kitchen was dearer than all;
Its chairs and its table none brighter could be,
For all its surroundings were sacred to me,
To the nail in the ceiling, the latch on the door,
And I loved every crack of that old kitchen floor.

I remember the fireplace with mouth high and wide,
The old-fashioned oven that stood by its side,
Out of which, each Thanksgiving, came puddings and pies,
That fairly bewildered and dazzled our eyes;
And then, too, saint Nicholas, slyly and still,
Came down every Christmas, our stockings to fill;
But the dearest memories I'd laid up in store,
Are of the mother who trod that old kitchen floor.

Day in and day out, from morning till night,
Her footsteps were busy, her heart always light;
For it seemed to me then that she knew not a care,
The smile was so gentle her face used to wear;
I remember with pleasure what joy filled our eyes,
When she told us the stories that children so prize;
They were new every night, though we'd heard them before,
From her lips, at the wheel, on the old kitchen floor.

I remember the window, where mornings I'd run,
As soon as the daybreak to watch for the sun,
And I thought when my head scarcely reached to the sill,
That it slept through the night in the trees on the hill,
And the small tract of ground, that my eyes there could view,
Was all of the world that my fancy knew;
Indeed, I cared not to know of it more,
For a world in itself was that old kitchen floor.

To-night those old visions come back at their will,
But the wheel and its music forever are still,
The band is moth-eaten, the wheel laid away,
And the fingers that turned it lie mouldering in clay.
The hearthstone, so sacred, is just as 'twas then,
And the voices of children ring out there again,
The sun through the window looks in as of yore,
But it sees strange feet on the old kitchen floor.

I ask not for honor; but this I would crave,
That when the lips speaking are closed in the grave,
My children will gather theirs round at their side,
And tell them of the mother that long ago died;
'Twould be more enduring, far dearer to me,
Than inscription on marble and granite could be,
To have them tell often, as I did of yore,
Of the mother that trod the old kitchen floor.

* * *

European and American Grain Moths.

As furs and woollen goods are liable to be attacked by moths, so also are stored grains, both in Europe and this country. While on a visit a few weeks since in Hardwick, Me., a farmer called our attention to some ears of corn that he showed us, from his chamber, with holes on the surface of the kernels, resembling those we have observed in ox-bows, that are "powder-posted," as farmers phrase it. Upon examination, it was found that an insect had been in the kernel, and had escaped, apparently, from the surface of the kernel of corn in which it had burrowed.

Upon examination, it was found to be one of the two species that infest grain bins, both in Europe and this country, they having been brought hither, probably, from the old country. They are known by naturalists, as *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealla*; the grub or larvæ devour grain in storehouses. The moths when they leave the grain have narrow fringed wings, of a satin-like lustre. The moth (*Tinea granella*) in its perfect state is a winged insect, about 3-10ths of an inch long, and expands about 6-10ths of an inch. Some of these moths appear in May, others in July and August, at which times they lay their eggs; for there seem to be two broods of them in a year. This species does not burrow in the grain, as asserted by some, says Dr. Harris, such writers having confounded them with the Angoumois grain worms. Wheat, barley and oats which are attacked, are found full of lumps cemented together by these worms, and when abundant, the grain in a bin will be found covered with webs, adhering to the grain. Writers are not agreed whether this insect makes its cocoon in the crevices of the granary, or among the grain, when it undergoes its transformation from a grub to a moth-miller.

There is another grain-moth, says Dr. Harris, more destructive in granaries in France than the preceding species. It is the Angoumois moth, or *Anacampsis* (*Butalis*) *cerealella*. The winged insect or moth of this species has but two visible feelers, long and curved over their heads; their narrow wings often overlap each other and cover their backs horizontally when shut. It was named in 1789 by Olivier *Alucita cerealella*. Duponchel, the French naturalist, refers this insect to the genus *Butalis*, the name retained by Dr. Harris. It was known in France as long ago as 1736. It made fearful depredations among barley and wheat in the province of La Vendee, and the adjacent one of Angoumois; and the people were threatened with famine and pestilence for want of wholesome bread. Accordingly, two members of the Academy of Science in Paris, the celebrated Duhamel du Monceau and M. Tillet, were commissioned to visit the province of Angoumois to examine the habits of this pest; and the results of their investigation were communicated to the Academy, from which and the 'Memoires' of Reaumer the following particulars are chiefly compiled:

The Angoumois grain insect, or corn-moth, is small, of a pale-cinnamon-brown above, having the lustre of satin, with narrow, broadly fringed hind wings of ashen hue. It lays from 60 to 90 eggs, in clusters of 20 or more on a single kernel, from which are hatched in from 4 to 6 days, little caterpillars, about the size of a hair; and they immediately, selecting each for itself a single kernel, burrows therein, entering manifestly, whence the plumule comes forth in vegetating; it remains there concealed, consuming the mealy part of the kernel within the hull, which destruction goes on secretly, only to be detected by the loss of weight, or by the observance of the hole upon the surface through which the moth escapes. When the caterpillar fully is grown it is about 1 5th of an inch long, of a white color, and brownish head, with 6 small jointed legs, and 10 small wart like legs. Having consumed what of the grain it needs, it spins a silken like web or curtain to divide the hollow, lengthwise, into two unequal parts, the smaller containing the rejected fragments of its food, the larger cavity serving as a cocoon, when the transformation from caterpillar to moth takes place. Before entering the chrysalis it gnaws, as if conscious of its future want, a small hole nearly through the kernel, through and from which by a slight pressure it escapes easily when it becomes a winged moth, for the purpose of laying its eggs for new generations of its kind.

The insects of the first or summer brood come to maturity, turn to winged moths in the autumn, when they may be observed in the evening, laying their eggs on the grain stored in barns, chambers and granaries; the moth-worms of the second brood remain in the grain through the winter, and do not change to winged insects until the following summer, when they come out and fly into the fields and lay their eggs on the growing ears or heads of grain, says Dr. Harris, from whom we copy. He adds, the infested kernels seldom sprout when sown, though the moth is perfected, and in due time disappears. So much for the French grain moth, said to be the same as found in maize on our late visit to Hardwick as aforesaid.

In this country it has spread northward from the Carolinas, and is now found in New England, where its propagation seems to have been limited by the severity of our winters, says Dr. Harris. Wheat, barley, oats and Indian corn suffer from it, the latter especially when kept more than 6 or 8 months unprotected, as an ear of corn now before us doth show and confirm.

Essays on this insect have appeared from time to time in the agricultural journals; an elaborate one was written by Ed. Ruffin of Va., printed in the 'Farmers' Register' for Nov., 1833. Mr. R. thinks few eggs are deposited on corn in the field. S. Judah, of Ind., published a sensible article in 'The Indiana Farmer' of Oct. 4th, 1845, agreeing essentially with Mr. Ruffin. The late S. Burnside of Worcester, Mass., had some corn grown the year before, that in the summer of 1844 was infested with this insect, and he sent some ears to Dr. Harris. Mr. B. afterwards discovered great numbers of the corn-moth on the wing in the room where his corn was stored. Dr. H. kept the ears sent him till the moths came out, which proved to be the same species as described in France. These were the first that he knew of being found in Indian Corn in New England; they breed also in wheat and other grains. The chrysalis skins remains in the kernel after the moth leaves, as we found on examination.

One of the best preventives is to keep grain in a cool, well ventilated place, such as are most of the corn-barns of New England, or formerly were so. Corn should not be put into the chambers of dwelling houses for this, and other good and sound reasons, such, as being exposed to dust, etc., common to the best regulated families, thus rendering corn and other grains thus stored less wholesome and healthful for bread.—*Boston Cultivator.*

* * *

Profit of Bramah Fowls—Cure for Gapes.

J. C. W., in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, gives the figures on a small flock of Brahma chickens, as follows:

"I commenced the year 1869 with eight hens and one cock (pure bred light Brahmas;) fed them regularly twice a day; feed composed principally of wheat and corn, allowing each fowl one gill per day, not forgetting to give them water every day, as Brahmas require and will each consume much water if allowed the privilege. They were confined a part of the time in the poultry yard, 25 by 70 feet, and a part of the time had the range of a seven acre meadow, but were deprived of any mellow or cultivated ground, so necessary to the growth and health of fowls. Oyster shells and coal screenings were always kept in their reach, and occasionally some meat was given them. The number of eggs gathered from the eight hens was just 900, besides hatching and rearing 45 chickens. The cost of feed consumed during the year by the nine fowls and the 45 young ones was $36. The eggs and poultry consumed were credited to their account at market prices. The eggs which could be spared during the hatching season were sold at $1 for setting of 13 eggs. The fowls and chickens not consumed (except nine, the original number) were disposed of at from two to three dollars each, netting in all a profit of $18.17. During the summer two of the hens died, which, of course, I considered a dead loss. The chickens were fed the first two or three days after hatching on hard boiled eggs and bread (not forgetting to keep the mother well stuffed with coarser food, such as wheat and corn) after which time they were kept on wheat, not wheat screenings and poisonous seeds, but sound, plump kernels of wheat, no other being given them till large enough to eat corn, then being fed alternately wheat and corn same as old fowls, being particular always to keep fresh water by them. They were allowed the range of a half acre coarse vegetable garden, and a lawn sloping to the east, upon which was placed weather-proof coops, well ventilated both night and day, for shelter. With this treatment I find no difficulty in rearing about all the chickens that hatch, in a healthy thriving condition, having had during that season but one chicken troubled with the gapes, that dreaded disastrous plague (with many), which, if neglected and not properly treated, proves fatal to so many chickens. I know of those who year after year permit from half to three-fourths of their chickens to die with gapes, just for want of proper treatment; first, for not rearing them in a healthy condition, and second, for not removing the worm from the windpipe of the chicken, which must be done if the chicken is in a weak and feeble state, or death is sure. The remedy is a simple one—a horse hair twisted with a loop on the end, and a single lesson from an experienced hand will teach anybody the art. I have not lost a chicken with gapes in ten or more years, and have applied no other remedy than the one above mentioned. It vexes me to read, as I sometimes do, of certain medicines, a sure cure for gapes in chickens. I do not believe there is any medicine that will reach the worms knotted in the windpipe of a gaping chicken. The worms must be removed by force, or the chicken will die."

* * *

Good Butter.

1. For making good butter, the first thing is to have good sweet pasture, free from weeds or any growth that will give a bad taste to the milk. Good upland grass is better than coarse grass growing on wet places. Some dairymen think that limed is better that unlimed land, but this is a matter of minor importance. Others regard the practice of sowing plaster in spring, and repeating it early in autumn, as tending to sweeten grass. 2. Good, well selected cows are the next requisite. 3. Perfect cleanliness, from beginning to end, is indispensable—the most so, perhaps, of any one thing. No dirt or dust must drop into the milk, for which reasons the animals should have a clean place to lie on, and never be allowed to stand in mud or manure—vessels all thoroughly washed—scalded whenever necessary to preserve perfect sweetness — including pails, pans, pots, churns, workers and tubs or firkins. They must first be washed with *cold* water; for if hot water is used first, it will curdle the milk in the cracks or corners, and prevent its washing out. 4. A perfectly pure air is of great importance. Bad odors will taint butter. The dairy house should, therefore, be far away from manure yards and everything else of the kind. Keep tobacco smoke off the premises. 5. Let the butter be well worked, so as to press out all the buttermilk. It is impossible to have a good article if this is not done. Perhaps this is the most common cause of failure. If much milk is left in, it soon ferments and makes rancid and worthless butter. 6. In laying down for winter use new firkins—never use them a second time, and pots or jars must no. be used, if they have ever had bad butter in them, or pickles or anything else that will taint them—the taint can never be wholly removed. 7. The best dairy salt is important. Butter in hot weather must be covered and excluded from the air with saturated brine.—*Country Gentleman.*

* * *

The Chick in the Egg.

The hen has scarcely sat on the egg twelve hours when we begin already to discover in it some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken that is to be born. The heart appears to beat at the end of the day; at the end of 48 hours two vesicles of blood can be distinguished, the pulsation of which is very visible. At the 50th hour an auricle of the heart appears and resembles a lace or noose folded down upon itself. At the end of 70 hours we distinguish wings, and on the head two bubbles for the brain; one for the bill and two others for the fore part and hind part of the head; the liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of 132 hours, the first voluntary motion is observed. At the end of 138 hours the lungs and stomach become visible; at the end of 142 the intestines, the loins, and the upper jaw. The seventh day the brain, which was slimy, begins to have some consistence. At the 190th hour of incubation the bill opens and the flesh appears in the breast. At the 194th, the sternum is seen, that is to say the breast bone. At the 210th the ribs come out of the back, the bill is very visible, as well as the gall-bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of 236 hours; and if the chick is taken out of its covering it evidently moves itself. The feathers begin to shoot out towards the 240th hour, and the skull becomes gristly. At the 264th hour the eyes appear. At the 288th the ribs are perfect. At the 331st the spleen draws near to the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of 355 hours the bill frequently opens and shuts, and at the end of 451 hours, or the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chick is already heard; it afterwards gets more strength, and grows continually, till at last it sets itself at liberty by opening the prison in which it was shut up. Thus is it by so many different degrees that these creatures are brought into life. All these progressions are made by rule, and there is not one of them without sufficient reason. No part of its body could appear sooner or later without the whole embryo suffering; and each of its limbs appear at the proper moment. How manifestly is this ordination—so wise, and so invariable in the production of the animal—the work of a Supreme Being!

* * *

The Boy That Stuck to Farming.

Farmers' boys are not the only ones who make thrifty men, though to begin with they have much in their favor. A writer in the Farm Advocate does not like the idea of so many boys getting sick or ashamed of agriculture, and despising the old country homestead when they grow up. He says:

When I was a boy, my first savings of ten cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work—for school kept half a day on Saturday then—were expended in buying a heifer calf. Then I worked on and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping.

When the calf was one year old I traded it for two steer calves, and now had to put in good and strong to pay for their keeping; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would gee and haw as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking in his two and three year olds.

Again, I had a piece of ground each year after I was fourteen, that I could plant and work on shares; and if I wanted help, why I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any boys at the present time.

I always had some time to play, time to read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm and the farm hand who taught me how to use tools, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing.

This remembrance of my own boyhood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe if it were more generally practiced, we should have more good farmers and less broken-down mechants, or loafing, hanging-on, time serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness belonging to the highest order of creation.

* * *

Potato Flour

Few persons in the United States are aware of the demand for farina, or potato flour, and of the almost unlimited extent of the market that can be found for this product, which is simply the dry, evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato, the whiter and more free from black specks the better. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and with the aid of precipitation and acid is converted into starch. In Europe it meets a large and increasing demand, in its primitive state, as potato flour; and in Lancashire alone 20,000 tons are annually sold, and as many more would be taken if put into the market. When calcined it is used largely for silk dressing and other purposes.

At this time time the quotation for potato farina in Liverpool is a little over 4 cents a pound, while wheat flour is about 2 1 6 cents a pound; so that the potato flour is worth nearly double that of the wheat at the present rate. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.—*Ex.*

* * *

PURE WATER FOR COWS.—In the report of the Nothwestern Dairymen's Association, as published in the *Western Farmer*, we have the following: "Mr. L. B. Holt, of Kenosha, read a paper showing the importance of pure water to secure the health of the cow and purity of the milk. Pure water is colorless and tasteless, but it is capable of holding in solution many noxious and deleterious substances. Milk is composed largely of water, and if cows are allowed or compelled to drink stagnant water from ditches and ponds, the milk cannot be pure. Unhealthy cows cannot give pure milk, and good butter or cheese cannot be made from impure milk."

* * *

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The *Scientific American* informs ladies that if they would have corn beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done, until cold.

LEMON PIE.—The juice and rind of one lemon (grated,) 1 cup sugar, two yolks eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of flour, and milk to fill the plate; bake this, then beat the whites of two eggs as for frosting.—Add two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar. Spread over the pie, then brown lightly in the oven.

PORK CAKE.—1 lb. pork (free from lean or rind,) chopped very fine, ½ pint boiling water, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus; then add cinnamon, clove and nutmeg to suit the taste; stir in flour until it is a little stiffer than other kinds of cake; unless you do this it will be apt to fall. This makes an economical as well as an excellent kind of cake. If citron, currants and raisins are added, it is hard to distinguish it from fruit cake, and I can warrant it to keep moist as long as any other kind of cake.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A correspondent of the *Cabinet Maker* gives the following recipe as one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for 10 years past: Flour of hops, 1 drachm; Scotch snuff, 2 ozs.; gum camphor, 1 oz.; black pepper, 1 oz.; cedar sawdust, 4 ozs. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

NICE CHEAP PUDDING.—One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of flour, four eggs, six tablespoons of sugar, nutmeg. Steam three-fourths of an hour.

APPLE TAPIOCA.—Pare, core and quarter eight apples; take half a spoonful of tapioca; put it to soak and swell all night in the water; put in half a teacupful of white sugar and a little lemon-peel; put this into a stew-pan and let the tapioca simmer ten minutes, then put in the apples and stew ten minutes more. When the tapioca is clear, it will form a jelly around the apples.

ICELAND MOSS JELLY.—Wash and bruise Iceland or Irish moss, and soak it all night; dry and boil it, putting an ounce to a quart, till it is reduced to one-half the quantity of water; strain it through a sieve. Take it with milk or wine, or flavor to taste. It may be boiled in milk and turned into a shape when cold.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Take four tablespoonfuls of tapioca; rinse it thoroughly, then soak it five hours in cold water, enough to cover it. Set a pint of cold water on the fire; when it boils, mash and stir up the tapioca that is in water and mix it with the boiling water. Let the whole simmer gently, with a stick of cinnamon or mace. When thick and clear, mix a couple of tablespoonfuls of white sugar with half a tablespoonful of lemon-juice, and half a glass of white wine; stir it into the jelly; if not sweet enough, add more sugar and turn the jelly into cups.

To "DO UP" BLACK SILK.—Boil an old kid glove (cut into small shreds) in a pint of water till the water is reduced to half a pint; then sponge your silk with it; fold it down tight, and ten minutes after, iron it on the wrong side while wet. The silk will retain its softness and lustre, and at the same time, have the "body" of new silk.

The London *Lancet* says: To remove tightly fitting rings from a finger without pain, pass the end of a portion of fine twine underneath the ring, and evenly encircle the finger from below upward (as whipmakers bind lashes on) with the remainder, as far as the centre of the finger, then unwind the string from above downward by taking hold of the end passed under the ring, and it will be found that the ring will gradually pass along the twine toward the tip of the finger.

REMEDY FOR THE EAR-ACHE.—My wife was once suffering intense pain from ear-ache caused by a tumor inside, and after our remedies all failed to give relief, I called in a neighbor, who poured vinegar upon a hot brick, and with a funnel conducted the steam into the ear. Relief was quick and permanent.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Lords Granville defended against the criticisms of Lord Stratheden the results of the recent conference of the great powers upon the Eastern question, by which he affirmed a reasonable settlement of the questions in dispute had been secured. Russia was fully satisfied, and all powers fully concurred in the new policy, under which Turkey still retained a stronger naval power in the Euxine than Russia had acquired.

The Marquis of Saulsbury replied to Granville, condemning the action of the Government, which, he said, like America on the Alabama question, should have waited until the end of the pending struggle, and then demanded satisfaction from Russia for its course in reference to the treaty of Paris.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against the sanctioning of the ratification of the Alabama treaty, in case arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the laws of nations and English municipal laws recognized as existing during the civil war in the United States, and when alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

PARIS, May 15, Afternoon.—The Versailles troops are under the walls of Paris exchanging shots with the insurgents, who line the ramparts from Porte De La Meutte, in the arrondisement of Passa to Porte De Issy. The Parisians have been expelled from the trenches between forts Vanvres and Issy.

A battery is being erected in the Garden of the Tuilleries, to pour a blank fire into the Champs Elysees.

There are indications that a wide spread conspiracy exists in Paris for the overthrow of the Commune.

The gardens of Luxemburg are closed to the public and are occupied by the military force in anticipation of uprising on the part of the populace.

PARIS, May 16.—The column of Place Vendome was leveled at 6 o'clock this evening. It fell lengthwise in Rue de la Paix.

The Cri du Peuple states that chemical preparations are ready to completely annihilate the Versaillists when they assault the ramparts.

PARIS, May 16.—The Commune announces the repulse of several attacks made by the Versaillists forces on Monday night at Chatillon, Movalom, Pierre, Soulin and Sacquet. There was a vigorous engagement in the evening extending from Fort Dauphine to the Maillot Gate, in which the Versailles troops were repulsed with great loss. The Commune hold a well armed force of 20,000 men in reserve in case of emergency. Immense crowds gathered this afternoon in the vicinity to witness the expected fall of the column in the Place Vendome. Great efforts have been made by the Communists engineers to tear the column from its base, but it has withstood their utmost exertions; but the engineers have not, however, given up hope of success and are now renewing the attempts.

The members of the Commune and the battalions of the National Guards are on the ground.

The Versaillist parallels have been advanced until they are now only 100 metres from the ramparts of Paris. The troops in the trenches are greatly disturbed by the fire of the insurgents, and as many as 30 of them were killed in one night.

The News' special despatch from Paris says that an important minority of the Commune has protested against the continued existence of safety.

The Standard's Versailles special gives a report that Fort Montrouge has been taken.

The same correspondent says a Republican delegate will present to the Assembly a motion for the appointment of M. Thiers to the Presidency of the Republic for two years, and adds that a disturbance is expected.

The Versaillists have effected three practicable breaches, and massed a large number of troops within five hundred yards of the ramparts.

* * *

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Including Scrofula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease and General Debility
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ALSO, A
Volatile Solution of Tar
For INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in
All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.
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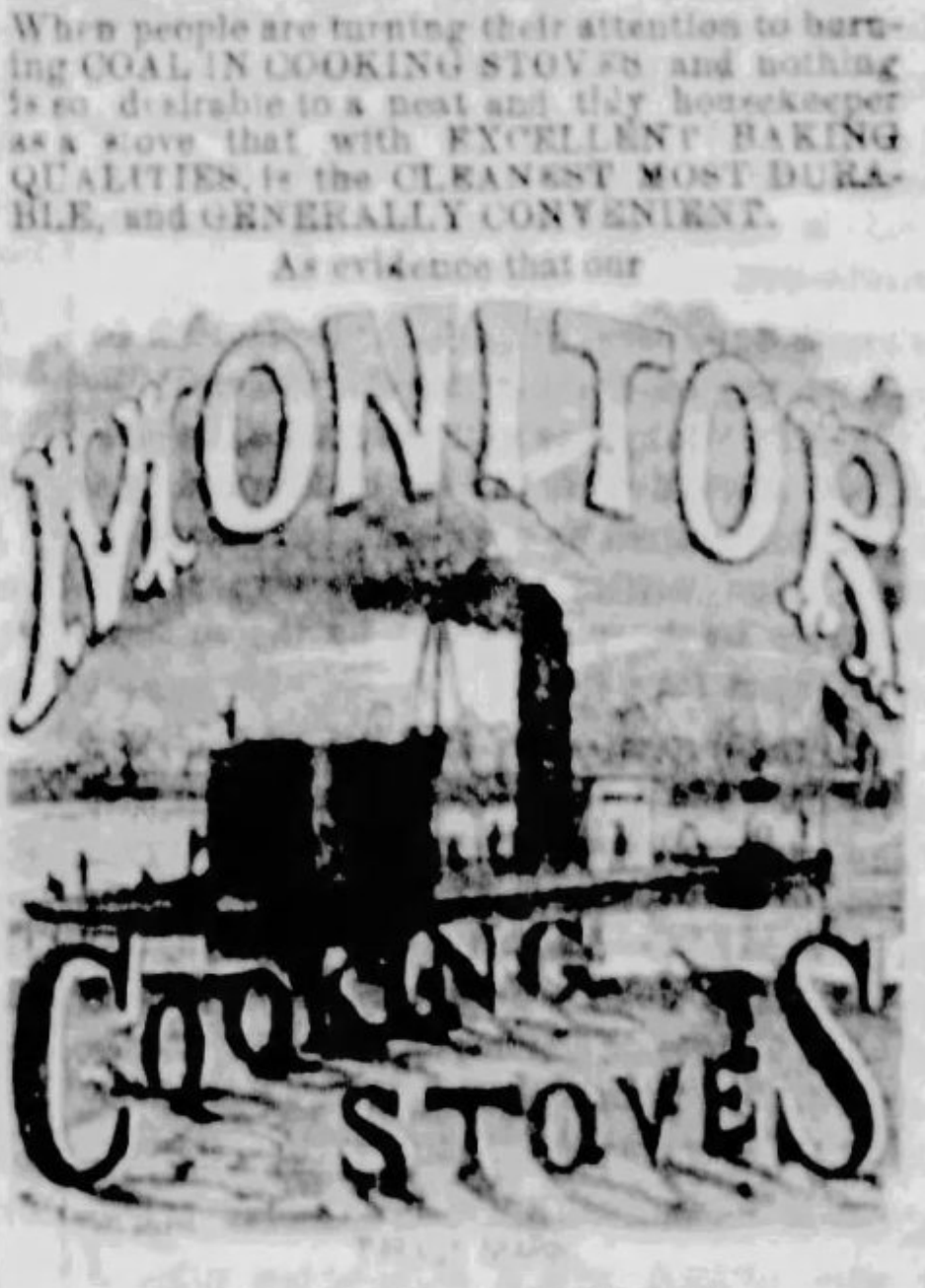

FOR COAL AND WOOD
are what is required, we have only to state that
23,859,
have been sold in the Western and Southern States, awarded the First Premium,
The Large Silver Medal
at the Cincinnati Exposition of 1870.
Wm. Resor & Co.
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may11wtf

To Correspondents.

A. J. FILLMORE, Aberdeen, Mississippi, writes: "In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, I notice in the answers to correspondents upon various questions that a U. S. soldier writes that he enlisted July 23d, 1861; sworn in the U. S. service Aug. 12, 1861. Served 3 years and was mustered out Aug. 11th, 1864. Has received $200 bounty, and wishes to know if he is entitled to any more. I was mustered into the U. S. service May 24th, 1861, served three years and honorable discharged or mustered out June 6th, 1864. I received $100 bounty only, while the above received $200. Why does he get $200 while I got $100 only, our term of enlistment and muster out being so near each other? Am I entitled to another $100.—The correspondent was entitled to $100 bounty on his discharge and to $100 additional bounty under the law of 1866.

J. W. McN., Cambridge, Mo.—The term "Free Religion" as used in the way mentioned, is only another name for infidelity.

VAN, Potato Creek, Ind., asks:—What is meant by Micawberism? Why do we invert the terms of the devisor in the division of fractions?"—In Dicken's novel "David Copperfield" one of the principal characters, "Wilkins Micawber," is always making the most extravagant promises, always using the most grandiloquent language; talking much and doing little; and is always waiting for something to turn up, with convictions that although he has been disappointed a thousand times, something *will* turn up and his fortune be made. From this comes the word Micawberism—applied to remarks that are loud sounding and nothing more, &c. 2. In dividing fractions the process is to reduce the fractions to the same denomination and divide the numerator of the dividend by the numerator of the divisor. When we divide 2-9 by 1-2 we say 2-9 = 4-18 and 1-2 = 9-18 and 4-18 divided by 9-18 = 4-9. Now if we invert the terms of the divisor and multiply—2-1 x 2-9 = 4-9 we obtain the same result and simplify the operation without abandoning the principle. Van. is respectfully referred to his arithmetic for further explanations.

HENRY ALDRED, Forester, Michigan, writes a long letter asking about books which will assist him in Telegraphing, Phrenology, Physiognomy, a book to give him information about the Horse, and one to inform him as to sur names of men and tell what country they belong to.—A knowledge of Telegraphing cannot be gained from books. You can learn the art at a regular telegraph office in from four to six months. To do this or to succeed in the business, you must have a good education. Fowler's "Self Instructor in Phrenology" can be purchased for 75 cents.

S. R. WELLS, "New Physiognomy" is sold in book stores at $5. The "Horse in the Stable and in the Field," McClure & Harvey, is worth $2.50. The Cyclopedia of Biography, by Parke Godwin, published by G. P. Putnam, N. Y., is sold at $3.50. You can order any or all of the books from S. Bailey & Co., Toledo, O. The Phrenological Journal is now combined with Packard's Monthly and is published in New York. The "Nursery" is published at Boston.

READER, Humansville, Mo.—We know of no such business that we can recommend.

Mrs. J. B. M., Cedar county, Iowa, submits the following:

"I see C. M. R., of Walkerton, St. Joseph Co., Ind., asks for a rule to make biscuit. My rule is to take 1 teaspoon of soda, (Babbitts,) pulverize it; rub it well in the flour; add two tablespoonfuls of lard and rub well in the flour; add one pint of buttermilk and mix thick enough to roll; roll the dough to about half an inch thick, cut and put in the pans."

MAIMIE, Rolling Prairie, Ind., asks:—"Who is the author of the poem in which these lines occur:

"With weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes falling on the sod,
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightnings do the will of God."

Maimie mis-quotes. The lines are:

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God:
And from its force, nor doors, nor locks,
Can shield you;—'tis the ballot box."

These occur in the poem "A Word From a Petitioner," by Rev. John Pierpont.

B. J. S., Washburn, Grant county, Wisconsin, asks: "Can the children of a deceased soldier take a homestead in the West, and if so are they required to make improvements, in order to hold it?"—The children in such a case must enter the land under the law applying to all citizens and not under the clause covering soldier homesteads. All persons must occupy the land and make it their home. As we have stated many times, there are no exceptions to this rule.

OLIVER BOYD, Fort Harker, Ellsworth county, Kansas, writes: "If a man take a soldier claim, in this or any other country and is prevented living on it the required time, by Indians or other robbers, does the law make any provision to secure his land for him?"—The law makes no such provision. Lands subject to homestead entry are not likely to be interfered with in this way. If such a case should occur we have no doubt that the circumstances would be duly considered in their bearing on the rights of the Homesteader.

READER, Galesburg, Ill., asks: "How much do publishers pay good writers for short stories?"—The "Reader" might as well have asked us how much real estate dealers pay for houses and lots. The question cannot be answered satisfactorily, because good writers make their own terms. Some write by the page, some by the column, some contract for a story.

A. R., Shelbrook.—The firm referred to is a wealthy one, and if they have not kept faith with you, you can enter suit against them with every prospect of recovering damages, as far as their ability to pay is concerned. We would advise that you write them the circumstances and be careful as to your directions, as there are several manufacturing firms engaged in the same business, in the city named.

E. L. S., Dundee, asks: "What is the price per acre of land within eight or ten miles of Puget Sound, Washington Territory?"—The correspondent is referred to the letters from that region, published from time to time in the BLADE.

J. B. M., writes:—"Please explain the chronological cycles and eras, placed in Almanacs, the Dominical Letter, Golden Number, &c., &c."—The seven days of the week, recorded as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A. (Jan. 1,) B. C. D. E. F. G., and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical Letter. If the year begin on Sunday A is the Dominical Letter; if on Monday, G.; on Tuesday, F., and so on. Generally to find the Dominical Letter call New Years day A., the next B., and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical Letter; in leap year count two letters. The letter for 1871 is A.

Golden Number, is the cycle of nineteen years or the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle add one to the date and divide by 19, the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the Golden Number. The Golden number for 1871, is 10.

Epact is the excess of the solar month above the lunar month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days) the lunar being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1868 was 6; 1869, 17; 1870, 28, and the number for 1871, is 9.

Roman Indiction—a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years. The Council of Nice ordered that the accounts of years should be kept by the Indiction which has its epocha Jan. 1, 313. The cycle was first used by the Latin Church in 342.

The Julian period is a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman Indiction 15. It consists of 7,980 years and began 4,713 years before the Christian era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant at reckoning any period antecedent to the Christian Era. By subtracting 4,713 from the Julian Period our era is found.

The Solar Cycle is 28 years—or the period between the years when the days of the week [illegible] to the same days of [illegible]

SUBSCRIBER, Rochester, Ind.—The book can be obtained as stated in the advertisement.

READER, writes:—"If a person should write a letter and sign a ficticious name to it, in case no person could be found answering to such a name, could the writer (if found) be prosecuted for writing the letter, if there was nothing of a disgraceful character in it."—If there was nothing bad in the letter, there would be no object in prosecution. If a name other than that of the writer was used for a bad purpose, the letter might be unexceptionable as to matter, and still be in fact the instrument for doing a great wrong. If the letter is slanderous or bad in purpose, the ficticious name will not shield the writer, if it is proved he wrote the letter. The action against him would be the same as if his own name were signed. The mere signing of a ficticious name is not a subject for prosecution. The purpose and sense of the letter make the act harmless or criminal.

E. ALEXANDER, Bryan, Ohio, writes: "I see by your answer to a correspondent inquiring if he is entitled to three months' pay proper due to officers, you say no, because he was not in commission March 3d, 1865. Do I understand by that, that all officers who were in commission March 3d, 1865, are entitled to the three months pay proper? Please answer in the BLADE."—The law of July 13, 1866, entitles to the three months pay proper, provided for by act of March 3, 1865, all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier General, who were in service on March 3, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from service after April 9, 1865.

K. M., Mahomet, Ill., writes: "I enlisted in the United States service in June of 1861; was mustered into the service August 4, 1861; was discharged January 13, 1862. Being discharged on account of ill health, am I entitled to any bounty or not? Was my time dated from time of enlistment or from time of muster?"—You are not entitled to bounty. Your term of service should date from time of enlistment.

E. O. K., asks:—"Must a deed be recorded the same year it is executed?"—Not necessarily, but still it should be, if the interests and convenience of all parties are consulted.

E. P. TAYLOR, North Port, Michigan, asks:—"Can a homestead be sold for debts, contracted before it is proved up?"—No.

K., Greenup, Ill., writes:—"I enlisted as a private soldier and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the Company to which I belonged, but had the misfortune to have the ill-will of the commanding officer of the Regiment, and, on one occasion having had a difficulty with him, I tendered my resignation which was accepted with the endorsement "for the good of the service."

1. Does that come under the head of dishonorable discharge and cut me out of the benefit of the Soldiers Homestead? 2. If so, could I, if I can get the whole of the surviving members of my company and other companies of the regiment to sign a sworn statement showing to the contrary, get that sentence erased? If so, to whom should I apply.

I will state further that my accepted resignation was retained by the officer who paid me at Indianapolis. Messrs. Puleston & Cresswell settled my affairs with the government.

I entered the service August, 1862; resigned June, 1864; participated in a score of hard fought battles and commanded my company in most of them. No charges were brought against me to my knowlege, of any kind whatever. In fact, the officer with whom I had the difficulty, has acknowledged since the war ended that he mistreated me. My resignation was written out by myself while in a passion, and was accepted by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas as stated."—You should ask question No. 1 of Adj't. Gen. U. S. A. State no circumstance connected with your resignation. Also ask him for a copy of your discharge. It is a question whether your discharge will be considered "dishonorable." Question No. 2. Your record can be cleared, upon submitting the proof you name. We can recommend T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus Ohio, to act as Attorney in your behalf.

H. H. PATTEN, Spring Hill, Kansas, writes:—"I was detailed by the Adjutant General of my Brigade, to assist in organizing the regiment of colored troops, in which I was subsequently commissioned and served as Adjutant from December 21st, 1863, to February 27th, 1864 (the last date being the date of my muster in as an officer.

Now I wish to know whether I could have my claim allowed for officers pay, for the three months which I served and performed the duties of an officer, but drew the pay of a private soldier?"—You should be paid as an officer from the time you were appointed, provided your appointment was made by the proper authority.—Send your papers to some competent attorney to investigate your claims.

OLD SOLDIER, Columbiana county, Ohio writes: "Give me the address of the paper published at Oneida, New York, by the Communists. Is the man who is now General Sherman, commander of the United States armies, the same that commanded Sherman's Battery at the commencement of the war?"—The paper inquired for is the Oneida *Circular*, Oneida, N. Y. Gen. W. T Sherman never commanded Sherman's Battery. There were several Shermans in the Union army.

T. BARNTHOUSE, Billy Boy, B. F. Lewis and L. S. make inquiries about certain firms. We know nothing about them.

J. D., Edinburg.—The firm referred to is reliable.

MICH., St. Johns, Michigan.—Address the person inquired for, at Detroit, Michigan.

J. F. L., Dongola, Illinois, asks if the law allowing pensions to soldiers of 1812 has passed.—The law has passed and the points have been given in previous numbers of the BLADE.

A READER OF THE BLADE, Perdleton, Mo., writes: "At the death of the present Pope of Rome, who will be his successor? Is the succession determined by royal birth or by ecclescastical influence?"—The Pope is is chosen by the Cardinals of the Church, a vote of two-thirds being required to elect. The Pope was anciently elected by the people of his diocese. It has long been an understood condition that the Pope be an Italian.

C. F. TALCOTT, Ithaca, Saunders county, Nebraska, writes:—"I enlisted Dec. 10, 1861, and was discharged Dec. 10, 1864. I received the $100 bounty due under act of July 28, 1866."—If the correspondent received the regular bounty at the time of his discharge and $100 additional bounty under the act of 1866, he has received all the bounty due.

J. L. Yellow Springs, writes: "A man boarded with me, five years ago, almost a year, and paid me only $50 on the bill. He is now a Captain in in the regular army. Which is the best and quickest way to collect the amount due?"—If the man is married and has a family to support, you can collect the amount with difficulty. If unmarried, garnishee his wages, or submit a statement to his superior officers.

W. W. QUIGLEY, Evart, Michigan, asks: "Do you know whether there has been any bounty paid under the late act of Congress allowing soldiers $100 bounty who enlisted in June, 1861, and did not serve one year and a half?"—We do not know of any such "late act of Congress." The acts now in force, in regard to bounties, have been already explained in these columns. The bill referred to by the correspondent, was introduced but did not become a law.

W. H. H. F., Schuyler, Nebraska, writes: "1. What was the cause of the war between the United States and Mexico? 2. What was the cause of the French (Maximilian) war with Mexico? 3. What is a Democratic government? Is there any such government in existence; if so, in what country? 4. Has the true origin of the American Indian ever been ascertained. 5. What is the circulation of the Weekly BLADE?"—1. The Texas troubles, perhaps, provoked the war spirit. Texas, at the time of its annexation to the United States was engaged in war with Mexico. After the annexation, Texas was occupied by Gen. Taylor's army. The boundary lines were in dispute. Both parties claimed the uninhabited regions between the Nueces and Rio Grande. The advance of Gen. Taylor into this region was resisted by the Mexicans. The United States government claimed that it was their right to occupy the east bank of the Rio Grande as the Mexicans did the west. Gen. Taylor established a fort opposite Matamoras. He was ordered to retire by the Mexicans and declining so to do, attacks were made on his escorting parties and an attempt made to cut off his communication with Point Isabel, his base of supplies. Taylor marched with the greater part of his command to open communication, leaving Col. Brown in command of a garrison of 300 men at the fort. During the absence of the main body of U. S. troops, the fort was furiously attacked by the entire Mexican Army. General Taylor marched to the relief of the fort and found his passage disputed by the Mexican army. With the relief of the garrison at the fort, as the objective point, were fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resca de la Palma, both on the Texan side of the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor then crossed the river and war was declared by the U. S. Government.

2. The French troops were sent to Mexico in 1861 to enforce claims made by France against the Mexican Government. This was the pretense but that they were sent to encourage the Monarchical party in Mexico seems evident. The Mexican Monarchists offered the crown to Arch Duke Maximilian, in 1864. The Liberalists opposed and the war was waged between the Mexican Republicans on one side and the Monarchists supported by the French on the other. The cause of the war was the effort to establish an Empire in place of the Republic.

3. A Democracy is a government by the people. The United States is a Representative Democracy. Some of the Cantons in Switzerland are Pure Democracies.

4. The question of the origin of the Indians is still an open one.

5. The circulation of the WEEKLY BLADE ranges from *eighty to eighty-five thousand.*

ANXIOUS, submits the following: "1st. I am twenty years of age; have good health; have two professions, blacksmithing and telegraph operating. Would you advise a person in my circumstances to 'commit matrimony?' 2d. Is my penmanship first or second-class?"—If your circumstances are such as will enable you to support a wife comfortably, and you can find a young lady of whom you can say "I love her better than any other living person," the young lady having a like sentiment in regard to yourself, we advise you to 'commit' matrimony by all means. Rather than marry a woman you do not love, or a woman who does not love you, we would advise single blessedness for life. 2d. Your penmanship is good but not first-class.

NUMISMATICS, asks: "When was the first silver coin issued in the United States."—The 'Pine Tree Shilling' issued in 1652, was the first Colonial coin issued. The first U. S. silver coin were issued in 1792—dollars, half dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half dimes.

CURIOUS, Prairie Home, writes:—Is there any way by which I can enter a homestead and then have some one else go on the land and improve it, as I am so situated as not to be able to go west for a number of years yet. and by that time all the best land will be taken up. Is there any way by which I can establish my claim without going west my myself.

2. I enlisted in the army, in a special organization, on the 17th of January '64; was mustered out by special order (honorably) on the 27th of January, '65, I was to get $300 bounty, and only got $100. Can I recieve an more?"—Under the present laws you must locate permanently on the Homestead. No one can establish the claim for you? There is no more bounty due from the Government. There was much discussion as to what should be done in paying the bounties offered under the law of 1864. The action in your case, paying in proportion to service, was the rule. Afterwards in 1869 a law was passed providing that when the discharge stated the soldier was discharged by expiration of term of service it should be held that he was entitled to full bounty. If your case came under this head the claim should have been filed before Dec. 1869. As the case stands, now, no more bounty can be collected.

NELLIE MAY.—The verses have some merit but are defective in melody and show that you you have not studied carefully the meaning of words and their relations, in sentences.

IRA, Camp Point, Ill., writes: "I enlisted July 15, 1861; was discharged September 5, 1862 for disability. As I understand the decision of the Supreme Court, this would give me the $100 bounty promised when I enlisted. But in making out my discharge papers they were only dated back to the time I was sworn into United States service, August 13, 1861, yet I received my regular pay from the Government from date of enlistment. You see the date of my discharge papers throws me out of the bounty according to the decision. Now can this matter be righted, and how? And how will I proceed to get my bounty?"—You are entitled to the bounty under the Supreme Court decision. The date of your enlistment in your discharge is merely a clerical error, and will not have any force in the consideration of your claim. Write to T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus, Ohio.

D. H. asks: "Can I enter a homestead (I am under age) on my father's discharge while he is living?"—Your father must make the entry himself.

A PUZZLED AUTHOR.—If the sketches are your first efforts, submit them to the editor of some literary paper, saying nothing about price or any remuneration. If he publishes them, ask his estimate of their value and then form your own plans accordingly. Publishers generally have more contributions from regular contributors than they can use. Five dollars per page in magazines is considered a good price to pay experienced writers and very many only receive three dollars per page. The great majority of publishers make their own offers for such contributions.

F. W. S., Ontario, Ohio, writes: "There is a controversy at my elbow with reference to the answer to the following question: 'Do you think that Reverend Wishart will come to town to-day?' One party answers, 'I think he will not come;' another party answers, 'I do not think he will come.' They have agreed to refer the matter to you for decision. Which is correct? A third party asserts that it should be answered by 'yes' or 'no.'"—The answer "yes" or "no" certainly answers the question, and is the same in matter of principle as the answer, "I think he will not come, or "I think he will come." The answer, "I do not think he will come" is objectionable, because the negative declaration is in regard to the thinking and not in regard to the coming. The answer, "I think he will not come" is correct, as is also the answer "yes" or "no."

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS

We have received subscription letters from the following persons who failed to give us their full address:

WITHOUT STATE.

J. J. Hubby, Lancaster,
G. W. Warren, Bristol,
J Babcock, Danville,
Chas. Beeching, Huntington,
W. H. Deardoff, Newport,
A. H. Leslie, Spencer,
J. Sargeant, Woodville,
Silas Jones, Warren,
Peter Alstetter, West Cairo,

WITHOUT POST OFFICE.

W. S. Roberts,
M. W. Pierce, Ass't. P. M.
E. W. Hayman,
J. S. Smith, P. M.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, May 20—Noon.—Dispatches from Versailles say that three formidable branching batteries mounted the slope of Mount Valerien and opened fire on the ramparts of Auteuil quarter. The Government troops are all ready to storm the city. A violent cannonade was kept up Saturday night.

The Federal forces are re-entering the city in the greatest disorder. Shells are falling in Montrouge. The inhabitants are terror stricken and many have been killed.

PARIS, May 21—Evening.—The Versaillists have not attempted an assault on the south. A terrible bombardment sweeps the ramparts. The Federalists are making desperate efforts to repair and protect the gates.

VERSAILLES, May 21.—A circular has just been received from M. Thiers officially confirming the entrance of troops into Paris. It states that the St. Cloud gate was battered down, and Gen. Donal rushed in. Generals Admirault and Clinchamps are making preparations to follow.

Since the issue of the above, good news has been received. Donal's men hold their position inside of the St. Cloud gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with other portions of the enciente. A flag of truce was hoisted at Auteuil gate. Two regiments entered there, and proceeded beyond the viaduct.

The Artolor railway is meeting with a feeble resistance. General Cissy reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents and will soon be occupied by his command, but batteries on one of the ramparts opposite is still firing. There is a panic in Paris.

It is said that Pyatt Grousset and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

The officers of the Commune have seized the valuable sacred articles in the Church of the Trinity. All the churches in the city will be similarly dealt with and then closed. The demolition of the famous chapel Expiation, in Rue D'Anjou St. Honore, has been commenced.

A Versailles despatch says Paris is completely isolated, no one arriving from there since midnight.

The Times' Versailles despatch says half the army is within the walls, and hold the gates St. Cloud, Passy, Auteuil, Trocadvio, and Muette, as well as the Arch of Triumph. Heavy firing is heard in the Champs Elysees.

Sixteen thousand Versailles troops have entered Montrouge.

PARIS, May 19—via LONDON, Midnight.—It is said that the Germans demand that an armistice be arranged between the two opposing forces around Paris, to enable the taking of a plebiscite throughout France to decide the future form of government, and bring the civil struggle to a close.

A court of impeachment was opened today to select hostages upon whom to execute the retaliatory measures determined upon by the Commune.

LONDON, May 22.—The Northern R. R. has been cut by the Prussians.

All communication with Paris has been suspended.

The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris which are still held by the insurgents continues.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special correspondent at Versailles, last night, telegraphs full particulars of the manner in which the Government forces entered Paris. Captain Treogo, of the navy, went from the trenches to the ramparts at Pont de Jour and finding the insurgents retired, called 300 sailors and took possession of the gate. Other troops followed, and before any one was aware the entry had commenced. Not a rifle was fired nor a man wounded. The whole thing was unexpected. A white flag was hung out at Auteuil.

Another brigade of Versaillists has entered Porte Montrouge, and troops are pouring down on both points. It is reported that Arc de Trompho had been reached, and that the insurgents made but a slight resistance. The guns on the ramparts have been turned on the Communists. Twenty thousand men are under Issy, and 40,000 moving on the open gates.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Congressional Committee at their meeting to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the present a sub-committee of eight members be appointed to proceed at once with an investigation, and continue the same as long as they deem it expedient, with authority to take testimony wherever they consider it advisable by a sub-committee of their own number, and to report all testimony by them obtained to a full committee at a meeting to be held on the 20th day of September next, or at such earlier time as such sub-committee shall notify the joint select committee to meet, at which time the sub-committee shall visit all such localities in the south as the committee first named shall report to be in a disturbed condition, and such other localities as the committee may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee be authorized to appoint said sub-committees, of which the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees shall be members, and that said two chairmen be authorized to fill any vacancies in said sub-committees.

FREDERICKTON, May 19.—After the passage of resolutions condemning the treaty proposed by the High Joint Commission the Legislature was prorogued with the usual formalities. The following is a paragraph in the Lieutenant Governor's speech relating to the treaty:

"The result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion and Provincial interests are involved, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction, but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the treaty which dispose our invaluable fishery rights for the various mockeries as an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor, at least free admission to the United States markets for our ships coal and lumber."

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton county today unanimously and cordially endorsed the Vallandingham platform, promulgated this week in Montgomery county, and recommended Hon. Samuel F. Hunt as a candidate for Lieut. Gov. besides requesting the delegates from that county to support him in the convention.

At Butler county a Democratic Convention was called to appoint delegates to the State Convention. Vallandingham's "new departure" was ignored.

SCRANTON, May 20.—The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company have this morning decided to accept the offer of the company. There is to be a resumption of work in the mines of the company on Monday. The whole community is rejoicing in the prospect of renewed industry and prosperity.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Gen. Schenck, U. S. Minister of Great Britain, and two daughters, arrived in this city yesterday. They depart for England on Wednesday, per steamer Cuba.

A Washington special says there is a report that Minister Bancroft has positively resigned and that his successor will be appointed at once. The report is not well founded. It is well understood that it is Bancroft's desire to be relieved, but the reference of the San Juan boundary question to the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator has put a new phase on the Berlin mission, and the President and Secretary Fish, it is now understood, desire Bancroft to remain until the matter is disposed of so that the Government may avail itself of his very thorough knowledge of the subject.

A special dispatch from Scranton last evening says all the mines worked by those large corporations will be in full operation this week. The Delaware & Hudson men voted yesterday for resumption.

Kearns, the man who shot Davis and Jones, had a hearing yesterday at Wilkesbarre and held in $10,000 bail for trial at the October Court. The trial will be a contest between the corporations and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

The laborers who were working at Briggs' Shaft concluded by an arrangement with the company to give back their places to the miners who were supplanted. Consequently there was no work yesterday at that mine. Neither corporation has a disposition to take any advantage of the members of the W. B. A., it being tacitly understood that the leaders will not be discharged nor otherwise molested. The rancor of the last few days is wearing away, but both parties will retain a vivid remembrance of the great coal struggle of 1871.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Sir John McDonald, lady McDonald, Lieutenant Colonel Bernard, of Canada, Charles Drinkwater, and Major Woodhull, Secretary of Legation, will sail with General Schenck on Wednesday. Sir Stafford Northcote and Earl Delgray are expected to arrive to-day and will sail for Europe on Wednesday in the Cuba.

Among the passengers who sailed in the City of Paris for Liverpool on Saturday were Hon. J. W. Carpenter, of Cambridge City, E. A. Claypoole, of Connersville, and R. S. Knabenburg, of Richmond, Indiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 22.—It is generally thought that the treaty will be ratified to-day or to-morrow, if so Schenck will take the official ratified copy with him.

There is some misapprehension in the minds of the Senators as to the course to be pursued in Great Britain with reference to the treaties. One of them applied for information to Earl de Grey, who said that the treaties are in that country ratified by the crown, and the ratification cannot be violated or set aside by Parliament, before whom the treaty is laid for information. Therefore, the treaty of Washington, after having been ratified by the Senate of the United States and the crown of England, even though Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the full force and effect intended by its terms.

Capt. Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec Surveying expedition, arrived in this city last evening from Savannah, where he left the Mayflower, which vessel was to come to this port. The members of the party are arriving in the country by different steamers from Mexico and Havana. The Captain reports that a thorough survey has been made of this route, and he is satisfied that an interoceanic surface canal can be built across that isthmus with no more expense than the importance of the work will justify. The surveys are entirely original, depending on no previous explorations, and the supply of water is taken from a source never before thought of for that purpose. On the voyage from Havana Capt. Shufeldt's wife died and was buried at sea.

☞ More than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce is the only man now living that has the right and can prepare the genuine and original Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and his private U. S. Government Stamp is upon the outside wrapper of every package of the genuine.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundation for many cases of inflamation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly sate in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.
may18w4w

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—Dead shot to Potato Bugs. On receipt of 25 cents I will send a sure preventative for Potato Bugs. Address, George Kimbell, Toledo, Ohio.
may25w1t

BEFORE buying paint send to C. GERBER & Co., Toledo, Ohio, for a copy of the warrant they give with their GALENA WHITE LEAD. Their lead is sold by paint dealers everywhere. may25weowtillSept1

$10 From 50 Cents.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or twelve samples sent (postage free) for fifty cents that retails readily for ten dollars.

R. L. WOLCOTT,
181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
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....FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the skin.

For Pimply Eruptions, Black Heads, Blotched Disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
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STENCIL TOOLS and stock—best in the world.
L. S. METCALF,
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mal1:w4t. Boston, Mass.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will make a lady of twenty-five look as if she were but eighteen. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes Pimples, Sunburn, Moth-patches, Ring-marks, Sallowness, &c., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and to please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your Hair with LYON's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles. may11w4t

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Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indescretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Addres HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Co., 562 Broadway, New York march30w1yr

KING OF THE BLOOD, the most thorough purifier of the blood yet discovered cures all humors, from a common eruption to the worst scrofula. A cure is warranted where the directions are strictly adhered to.

Spring Medicine.—It is an invaluable medicine in the Spring of the year to carry off the accumulations of thick bile from the liver, and viscid secretions from the other glands of the system. One or two bottles will arouse all the functions of the body to healthy action, restore the appetite, clear the brain and carry off those symptoms of languor and heaviness everybody feels, more or less, as warm weather approaches.

For sale by all Druggists.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. BUTTS' Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column. It should be read by all.

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N. B.—The author of the above named books, or Dr. Parker, may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. dec15w6mo65

The Markets.

TOLEDO PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 23, 1871.

There is very little of special interest to report this week concerning the produce markets, except the fact that prices are very generally lower and there is less activity in all descriptions of produce.

Flour—The market as a general thing has ruled dull; occasionally a moderate shipping demand would spring up and a light business would follow, after which the market quickly relapsed into a nominal condition. Fine flour is a shade lower and the market for all grades is dull, but there is no quotable change to note in prices of medium or XX. We quote: Fine $4 25@4 50; Superfine $4 75@$5; Extra $5 25@5 50; XX and Fancy brands $6@7 50.

Wheat—The receipts of this grain show quite an increase on those of the previous week and also an increase in the quantity in store, the latter the result of a decline in the shipments. The quantity in store here at the close of last week aggregated 225,000 bushels; Amber, alone, shows a decline. During a portion of the week the market was characterized by a good deal of animation at an advance of 4@5c on the prices quoted in our last review, and a large business was transacted at the range of 145½@146½c for Amber. The market continued strong until the close on Friday when it weakened, and since Saturday morning the tendency has been downward until at this writing, Amber, which is the leading grade, is 2@2½c lower than a week ago. The market for all grades closed dull yesterday afternoon at the quotations following: Amber 140c spot and 139c seller June; No. 1 White Michigan 153c; White Michigan, regular, nominally 136@138c; No. 2 White Wabash 168@170c; No. 3 White Wabash 153c; No. 1 Red 141@142c, the outside for grain in the Wabash elevators; No. 2 Red 139@140c.

Corn—The market in this grain was considerably larger during the past than previous week, the receipts reaching 189,000 bushels, and the quantity in store has increased nearly 70,000 bush. amounting in the aggregate to 231 000 bush. The market has ruled moderately active with frequent but not violent fluctuations. The price quoted last week was 60c for high mixed; on Tuesday it declined ¾c; on Wednesday recovered; on Thursday advanced ½c; on Friday declined 1c, and yesterday fell 1@1½c, and closed quiet for all grades at a decline on the week of 2½@3c. and buyers insisting on a further concession. High and Low mixed have been in fair demand all the week while other grades have been more or less neglected. We quote the closing prices last evening, as follows: High-mixed 57@57½c, with no buyers at the outside; Low-mixed 56c; No Grade 54c; Yellow 58½c; Michigan 56½c.

Oats—The market for this grain has ruled rather quiet most of the time, yet with considerable fluctuation in prices. Quotations advanced at one time about 1½@2c and there was considerable firmness on the part of holders, but a decline at the east caused prices to recede, and at present the market is a trifle dull with a slight downward tendency. Buyers make, as a general thing, a wide distinction in No. 1 of various kinds; Wabash (in railway elevators) has the preference but is not abundant. We quote: No. 1 Wabash 57½c; Lake Shore and Dayton & Michigan and Canal, 57c; No. 2 Wabash 56½c; Michigan 56½c. Prices of all closing ½@1c off from the highest point.

Rye—Inactive; none offering and no demand.

Pork—A decline of fully $1 per bbl. has taken place since our last and the market is dull, almost inactive; small parcels to the retail trade are sold at a trifle below our quotations which are the asking prices for round lots. Heavy mess $17@$18; light mess $17@$18; butts and rumps $16@$17. Hams, smoked, 12@15c.

Lard—Dull at about 1c decline; there is very little doing beyond supplying the local retail demand. A few large lots have been shipped during the week to eastern markets, the prospect of working it off here being very dubious. We quote: prime in kegs 11½c; do in bbls 11c.

Butter—We are now receiving liberal consignments of choice Butter and the market is dull and about 2c lower. We quote choice Roll, for family use, at 18@20c; fresh keg at 16@17c; common 10@12c.

Potatoes—The presence of the Colorado Bug in such numbers in almost every section of the west has well nigh entirely deterred farmers from planting this vegetable, and the probability of a great scarcity has strengthened the market and advanced prices. Peach Blows are now quoted at $1; Neshannocks at 95c; and mixed sell freely at 71c.

Dried Fruits—There is no change to note in prices; the market continues to rule quiet; apples, 6@6½c; peaches, peeled 18@20c.

Mill Feed—This is in good request and higher at $23 for Bran and $24 for coarse Middlings.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middling uplands 16c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 16,000 bbls; superfine, western and State $5 60@5 85; common to good extra $6 05@6 20; good to choice $6 20@$6 75; white western extra $6 75@7 15; Ohio extras $6 15@$6 85; St. Louis, $6 20@9 00. Rye flour and Corn Meal quiet. Whiskey firmer at 94@94½c Wheat dull and lower; receipts 94,000 bu; new spring, No 2, 150@152c; red and amber 160@165c. Rye, Barley and Malt quiet. Corn dull and drooping; receipts 156 000 bu; western mixed 71@72c; yellow 73@73½c. Oats dull and drooping; receipts 13,000 bu; western and Ohio 67@71c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar firm: Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 42c. Rice 8¾@9½c. Petroleum—crude 14¼c, refined 24½c. Total Stock of Grain—Wheat, 185,000 bushels; Corn, 153,000 bushels; Oats, 236,000 bushels; Rye, 135,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels; Malt, 164 000 bushels. Provisions—Pork firm; mess, $16@16 12; prime $13@$14; prime mess, new, $13@14; seller June and July $16 25@15 37½. Beef dull; plain mess, $10@15; extra do, 14@17c. Hams nominal $22@$29. Tierce Beef—prime mess $22@$25; India mess $22@28. Cut Meats quiet; hams 11@12½c; shoulders 6¼@7c. Middles steady. Lard quiet; prime steam 9½@11c; kettle dried 11c; seller July 11½c. Butter dull and drooping; western 11@23c; State 12@30c. Cheese quiet; 5½@13½c.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping; $6 05@6 35 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring, No. 2, 150@151c. Oats dull and lower; western and Ohio 67@70c. Pork steady; mess, seller June 16¼c; Cumberland middles dull at 8c. Lard firm at 11c; seller August 11½c. Eggs unchanged.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Sterling Exchange 110⅝.

Coupons of '81	117⅛	Coup's of '67	113⅝
do of '62	111⅝	do of '68	113⅝
do of '64	111⅝	10-40s	109⅞
do of '65	111⅝	Currencies	115⅜
do new	113¼	Gold	111⅛

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15¼@15½c.—Flour firm; family, $6 75@7 00. Wheat scarce and firm; 148@150c. Corn firm at 55c. Rye quiet at 105@108c. Oats and Barley steady. Groceries in fair demand and steady. Linseed Oil steady at 96@98c. Lard Oil dull and a shade lower at 85@87c. Petroleum active and higher at 24@26c. Eggs dull and drooping at 16½@17c. Butter dull and lower, western reserve, 18@20c. Cheese quiet and weak, factory, 14@14½c. Pork quiet, $16 50. Lard dull and a shade lower at 10@10¼c. There was a better feeling in bulk meats and bacon. Bulk meats, foreign new, were regarded favorably. Shoulders, 6¼@7c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 9¼. Hams, 13@14. Whiskey firm at 90c.

Chicago Market.

May 22.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1½@1¾c lower; No 2 spring 125¾@126¼c cash and seller May; closed steady at 125¾c seller May; unchanged this afternoon. Corn fairly active and ½@⅝c lower; No 2 mixed closed at 51½c cash and seller June. Oats ⅛c lower; No 2 closed at 48⅛c. Rye dull; No 2, 86c. Barley dull, No 2 spring, 75c. Highwines firm, 90c. Mess Pork closed at $16 seller June; $16 25 seller July. Dry salt meats held firmer—shoulders, 5¾@5½c; short ribs, 7¼@7¾c; rough sides, 7¼@7¾c. Lard stronger, 10¼.

Philadelphia Market.

May 22, 1871.

Flour dull but unchanged, except superfine, $5 25@5 50. Wheat, receipts light; red western, 157@165c. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 77c; mixed western 74@75c. Oats 65@68c. Mess Pork dull, $17@17 50. Lard dull, 10¾@11¼c. Petroleum—crude 17½c; refined 24½@24¾c. Whiskey 94c.

Cleveland Market.

May 22, 1871.

Flour steady. Wheat dull and 2c lower; No 1 red winter 143c; no sales of No 2 do. Corn dull and a shade lower. High-mixed 59c. Oats 1c lower at 57c. Crude Petroleum firm at $5 40; refined firmer and more active; held at 23c.

Baltimore Market.

May 22, 1871.

Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, 160@165c. Corn firm; yellow Southern 87c. Oats 60@66c. Mess Pork dull, $17 50@18. Bacon—shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; clear rib 10c. Hams 16@18c. Lard 11½@12c. Whiskey firm, 94c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.

[illegible]

Detroit Market.

May 22, 1871.

Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra, 150@150½c; No 1, 145c; amber, 144c. Oats in good demand; 56@56½c; Potatoes, 33@34c.

Oswego Market.

May 22, 1871.

Flour steady; spring, $7 25; amber, $7 75. Wheat dull and drooping; No 1 Milwaukee, 148c.

Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Cattle very dull and prices are in favor of buyers; sales of 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8@8½c; fair to good at 6½@7½c; common at 5@5½c. Sheep are in fair demand; sales of 16,000 at 5@7c. Hogs dull and lower; sales of 3,000 at $7,00@7,25 per hundred.

CHICAGO, May 22—Hogs quiet, $4 35@4 60. Cattle dull and nominally ½c lower, $4 36@$6.

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32	Sufferings at Change of Life	1 00
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	Price in vials, large size	50c. and 1 00

FAMILY CASES, in Morocco, with
35 large 3 dram vials, containing the above list with book of direction complete $10 00
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Cures Piles, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bleeding the Lungs, Stomach, Nose or other organs, Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Boils, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. The Best Family Medicine Known. Price, 6 oz., 50c.; Pints $1 00; Quarts $1 75. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

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